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# LITERATURE.

*History of Agriculture and Prices in England.*  
By J. E. Thorold Rogers. Vols. V. and VI., 1583-1703. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE students of our economical history will receive with gratitude another large instalment of Prof. Rogers's history of agriculture and prices. The volumes now published deal with the eventful period between the closing years of the sixteenth century and the commencement of the reign of Queen Anne. "There is no part of English history on which so much has been written, no part on which so much should have been written"; and Prof. Rogers claims that his contribution towards the difficult subject is, at any rate, different from that of anyone who has hitherto dealt with the subject. Complaints have often been made, both before and after Mr. Hallam drew attention to the matter, that no consecutive chronicle of prices appears to have ever been compiled. Information has been scantily yielded by the annals of a monastery or the history of a parish; and Sir F. Eden did the best he could towards writing a history of the poor from imperfect and unpromising materials. As regards the period covered by these volumes, it may be, as Prof. Rogers has suggested, that the times were too stirring for the keeping of such chronicles of small beer, though in any case we should have expected detailed accounts of the grievous famine and dearth which occurred in the middle of the seventeenth century. Whatever may have been the reason for this apathy about domestic affairs, the inconvenience has certainly existed, and has been deplored by all our modern historians; and the author of these volumes hardly seems to put his case too high when he claims to be dealing with facts "which have been utterly neglected by those who lived through those times, and have been undiscovered by those who have treated the circumstances of those times."

Prof. Rogers begins his work with a careful summary of the chief economical features of the period, which ought to be studied with attention before the tables of prices are used for purposes of reference. First, of course, is the abiding effect on rents and prices generally of the flow of the precious metals into Europe, which followed the Spanish conquests in America. Prof. Rogers considers that this operation was completed about the middle of the seventeenth century, when a new movement began, a strong demand for a gold currency leading in the case of one of the precious metals to an inevitable "appreciation," or rise of the trade-price over the mint-price. The next important fact is the great rise of rents for arable land. It must be remembered that in the sixteenth cen-

tury the great complaint had been that tillage was being superseded by sheep-farming and stock-raising, owing to the great demand for English wool and hides on the continent. Either the movement had been carried so far as to provoke a great reaction, or, as seems more likely, arable land had acquired a new value from the breaking-up of the common-fields and the substitution of enclosed farms favourable for mixed husbandry. At any rate, it appears that in the first years of the seventeenth century "the rent of arable land had generally increased nine-fold over the old rent," understanding by that term the old-fashioned rents of which we hear so much in Latimer's sermon on the plough. Prof. Rogers adds evidence, derived from information supplied by Lord Leicester, that no fresh increase of rent took place during that century: "the rental of the Coke estate is almost unchanged from the days of the great Chief Justice in 1629 to those of John Coke in 1706." This elevation of rent he attributes almost entirely to the rise in the price of agricultural produce, the other cause of high rents, which arises from "economy of production and improvements in the art of agriculture" not yet having come into operation. During the next century, however, the last-named factor became extremely important, when the great landowners had become enthusiasts in agriculture, and "the boldest experimentalists in new methods of culture." Next in importance among the economical facts with which the author deals is the great increase of the population, partly due no doubt to the foundation of new industries and the steady influx of foreigners, but chiefly to the settlement and filling up of the northern counties, which were in a special degree the seat of the new manufactures:

"At the time of the Revolution, as we can see by the returns of the Hearth Tax, the northern counties were nearly as fully peopled as the southern, certain differences of soil and climate being taken into account."

The great change was already coming about which turned England from a poor agricultural country into a mart of commerce and manufactures. This result was helped by the great development of our maritime enterprise in the East Indies, and the foundation of our colonies across the Atlantic. Among other facts which have to be taken into account, Prof. Rogers notes the mass of social legislation which this period "witnessed, permitted, or endured," the introduction of the joint-stock principle into commerce in the cases of the chartered companies and of the Bank of England, and above all the long struggle between employers and workmen, the earlier phases of which have been described in earlier volumes of the same work, "not without indignation perhaps, but with no conscious unfairness."

Among the many interesting tables of facts which are here recorded and analysed, perhaps the most important are those which deal with the price of grain. For wheat, malt, and oats the series of prices is continuous throughout the period in question. The record for barley is imperfect; and there are a few years in which the rates for wheatmeal and oatmeal are wanting. The prices of peas are more often noticed than those of beans. "Rye, though occasionally

recorded in the earlier accounts, almost disappears as time goes on." Rye, as the author observes, was not consumed by the class whose expenditure forms the chief material for his work. But it must not be supposed that its price was unimportant, because the high average price of wheat throughout the period must have been the cause of the change in the food of the northern labourer from wheat-bread to bread made of rye, barley, and oats; and this, it may be observed, affords an example of the great care which is required in drawing deductions as to the condition of the whole country from the records of the income and expenses of land-owning colleges and corporations.

The system of corn-returns must have been established in very ancient times, if we may judge from the minute regulations of the Assize of Bread and Ale. The returns used in these volumes are of a later date, the prices chiefly coming from Winchester and Eton and the two great Universities, and the necessity for the records being due in part to the practice of paying rents in bread and beer, and partly to the system established by the Act of 1576, whereby it was provided that the rents of those educational bodies might be paid to them in wheat or malt (to which oats were added in the case of Winchester), or in money "at the highest price of the several markets of the towns in which the rents became due." The Cambridge colleges, we are told, preferred the older system of calling on their tenants to supply them with farm produce "at fictitious but ancient average prices." The colleges seem to have had a good many rent days:

"They knew," says Prof. Rogers, "that wheat was cheapest in the first quarter of the agricultural year, 25 per cent. dearer from January to April, and 12 per cent. dearer still from April to July, when a fair estimate would be made of the coming harvest."

None of them, except King's College, fixed a rent day later than the first of August. The agricultural year, as is here pointed out, should be taken from September to September, if a test of produce prices is desired.

In framing records of grain prices, as well as those relating to stock and meat, the author is materially helped by the Collections for Husbandry and Trade, which were published in Houghton's weekly paper between 1692 and 1703. It is worthy of observation that the prices given by Houghton on the authority of his numerous staff of correspondents differ very little from those contained in the college accounts on which Prof. Rogers places his principal reliance, and we are thus enabled to feel greater confidence in the accounts of prices for that part of the period under discussion which is not covered by Houghton's evidence.

It would be impossible to summarise even the heads of the statistical information contained in these volumes. The tables deal with the values of all kinds of agricultural produce, besides recording the prices of fuel and lights, fish, and salt, wool hides and bark (oddly included in one chapter), building materials, textile fabrics, and labour and wages. There are also interesting chapters on the state of prices generally between the years 1583 and 1702, the distribution of wealth and the purchasing power of wages,

and the condition of the tenant-farmer during the same period, all of which merit an attentive perusal. A chapter on the agriculture of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which follows the introductory essay, contains a valuable analysis of some of the rarer works upon the husbandry of that age. From this we learn the details of the farmer's life, supposing him to begin work in earnest on Plough Monday. He must rise at four to look after the cattle and clean the harness. By seven he will be off with the oxen to the plough, and will keep at the work till two or three in the afternoon. Oxen are preferred to horses—eight, six, or four in a plough, according to the nature of the soil and the number of times that the land has to be ploughed. The farmer goes back to his cattle after his four o'clock dinner, and afterwards makes ready their next day's food in the barn. He has supper at six, and must then "by the fire-side, mend shoes for himself and his family, or beat and knock hemp and flax, or pitch and stamp apples or crabs for cider or verjuice, or else grind malt, pick candle-rushes or do some husbandry office, till it be full eight o'clock," when he will visit the cattle once more and then with all his household go to bed. The same early authority describes the Silos of the Azores, and the ways of storing corn in Ireland "where war wageth." Hartlip, another writer of the seventeenth century, describes the vintage on Sir Peter Ricaut's estate in Kent, and notices the extraordinary nuisance arising from the multitude of dove-houses. Norden, whose works are analysed in the same chapter, describes the pease bread of the midland counties. He commends the barbarous practice of paring and burning or "denshiring" the land, and is enthusiastic over the agriculture of the western counties. At Taunton Deane, which he calls "the Paradise of England," the landowner, farmer, and labourer were "all equally diligent" in an admirable system of cultivation. "Sometimes," he says, "the produce of this land rises to four, five, six, eight, even ten quarters of wheat to the acre." The whole work is full of details which will amuse and instruct the student of agriculture, as well as the political economist and the historian.

The two volumes now published are worthy in every way of the instalments which preceded their appearance; and the public will look forward with interest to the publication of the two remaining volumes, in which the author's task is to be completed.

CHARLES ELTON.

"Great Writers" Series.—*Life of William Congreve*. By Edmund Gosse. (Walter Scott.)

MR. GOSSE is perhaps wrong in supposing that the literary world cares so very much for a correct biography of Congreve, the playwright, and a correct statement, with dates and full titles, of his own works and of the works that have been written about him. Whether it has wanted these two things or not, certain it is it has got them now at Mr. Gosse's hands; and it has got, too, a good deal besides. William Congreve was on the

whole, the brightest wit among English writers, the deftest handler of comedy dialogue. He was a sound and ingenious critic, a literary craftsman of the first order, and a scholarly and accomplished poet. That his position in these various respects should be carefully examined and defined for us, and the causes of his great repute and of his influence on English letters interpreted by one who is himself a poet, a critic and, to use the word in its old sense, a "wit" of this later Victorian age—that is what the literary world has long wanted, and now has got.

There are three points of paramount literary interest in Congreve's life. First, the startling fact that he, a young man of twenty-four, who had produced only a few copies of fair verse and one successful comedy, who had just written a second play that had narrowly escaped utter damnation, should have drawn from the first critic and poet of his age the most splendid panegyric that has ever been addressed to a writer since literature was an art and men of letters formed a guild.

A second point of interest is why Congreve's "Way of the World," the wittiest of English plays and, as some maintain, the finest comedy that ever was written, failed to please an audience on its first night, and has never pleased one since.

The third question is how it came to pass that Voltaire, who speaks so highly and justly of Congreve as one who had raised the glory of comedy to a greater height than any English writer before or since his time, should have administered that famous rebuke to the playwright in his old age—a reprimand which is perhaps more generally known to Congreve's disfavour than any circumstance in his life. Mr. Gosse ingeniously and, I think, fairly shows that the snub was wholly undeserved.

As to the non-success of the "Way of the World," the biographer clearly explains why this play—a miracle of humorous and witty dialogue—full as it is of shrewd observation and knowledge of the world and of "the town," is yet intrinsically a dull play, lacking dramatic movement and dramatic incident, though it contains, among other excellent characters, that admirable one of Millamant—the most airy, graceful, fantastic fine lady and truest woman that ever was put upon our or any other stage.

As to Dryden's superlative praise of his youthful contemporary, we know well enough now that it travels beyond generosity into extravagance and even into absurdity; for who can patiently hear it said of William Congreve's endowments that

"Heaven that but once was prodigal before  
To Shakspeare gave as much, she could not give him more"?

The solution to the enigma of this famous eulogium, that has so astonished its later readers, from the hands of so great a master of prose and verse is, perhaps, partly to be found in the conviction there was in Dryden's mind that thought and the language that interprets thought are not two things but one thing. Dryden had before him very clearly the fact that the English language was in a transition state, that it was passing, rapidly indeed—but that still there was room for improvement in rapidity and thoroughness—from a barbaric amplitude and redundancy

and obscurity to being the serviceable instrument we moderns use, or should use. Dryden himself had greatly helped on the change. He could look a little way back, and see thought too often hindered and darkened and confused by clumsy phraseology, not interpenetrated by language, and kindling with it and lightened by it. When, therefore, in his old age, tired with his long struggle against dulness and darkness, tired, yet triumphant, he heard the young poet

"Speak so sweetly and so well,"

he could look hopefully to the future on which his heart was set; and it is no great wonder that his generous admiration was stirred beyond the bounds of sound criticism. Dryden, living at a point of time when the old longwindedness met the new and as yet hardly settled briefer and clearer utterance, could, no doubt, see better than we now can, to whom these improved methods of speech have come as a second nature, that we of this slow-pacing and, at times, rather vaguely celebrating semi-Teutonic race do, more than other people, need the faculty of vivid, forcible, and lucid expression. Dryden must have perceived that only at rare moments in our literary history, when there is a concurrence of superlative genius in writers with some great crisis in affairs and in men's thoughts and emotions (as happened under Elizabeth), does the passionate force of genius break through the trammels of faulty style and make men eloquent. In ordinary humdrum days, when genius sleeps or dozes, then especially does it behove us Englishmen to use our utmost art to clothe our thought withal, so that we may set the essential problems of life clearly before each other, and so state them as that we may be enabled to think out thoroughly what is incumbent upon us to think out, and be moved strongly and unanimously (not as dwellers in a Babel of confounded and confusing counsel) to right and becoming action.

Now, if this be so, and if, as I believe, Dryden thought thus, it is not greatly to be wondered at that he should have given a warm welcome to the young poet whose language, as a later and cooler critic says of it, is "resplendent with wit and eloquence"; and that, seeing this champion in the cause he himself had fought for, ready as he supposed to take the torch now dropping from his own hand and carry it onward in the race, he praised him overweeningly.

No new light is thrown in this biography on the famous controversy between the playwrights and the Puritans, in which Churchmen of all sects ranged themselves with the Puritans—the polemic which taught the comic muse of England a necessary lesson in decency and virtually deposed her for sixty years. But Mr. Gosse states the points at issue calmly and well.

Mr. Gosse has succeeded in rescuing the character of Congreve from the pillory in which it had pleased previous writers to set this honest man of letters, as an unamiable, heartless, cynical fine gentleman, contemptuous of his own great profession and of the arts by which he had risen to fame; whereas he is clearly shown to have been nothing of all this, but a somewhat self-contained, kindly, and courteous English gentleman,



much beloved by the best and most prominent men and women of his day.

What comes out very strongly in this book, what comes home strongly to any one who has at all dipped into our New English comedy, is how the English comic playwrights all follow each other in a sequence and stand in a concatenation one with another. Each borrows some grace or strength from his predecessor, and each adds some new quality of his own, till the sequence ends and the true comedy voice is silent. First Etherege, employing some of the fine comic essence of Molière, but himself thin in his wit and frivolous in his dramatic purpose. Then Wycherley, with larger scope of wit and humour and greater strength, but gross and brutal. After him Vanbrugh, blending the lighter touch of Etherege with the wit of Wycherley, as gross nearly as him, but more natural and humorous than either playwright. Then Congreve, borrowing from all three and improving on them all, with his consummate mastery of expression, his delicate touch on the springs of laughter, his fertility in lively satire, his ease and constant felicity of wit. Then Captain Farquhar, who gathering to himself some of all these previous qualities, (though he never equals the wit of the greater master, and falls far short of him in delicacy of touch) adds to them all a fuller fancy, better plots, a broader if rather a rollicking humour, and truer character drawing. After a very long interval comes Sheridan, who borrows freely from all his predecessors, and from Molière, their master, and has left us the two most perfect comedies in the language.

Mr. Gosse has written an admirable and most interesting biography of a man of letters who is of particular interest to other men of letters. In the art we practise he was, by consent of all good critics, supreme. He was, his biographer justly says, a classic to his own contemporaries; and so he has continued to be held by all who are capable of judging, from Voltaire to Lamb, Hazlitt, Macaulay, and George Meredith.

OSWALD CRAWFORD.

"Diocesan Histories."—*Hereford*, by the Rev. Canon Phillott; *St. Asaph*, by the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas; *St. David's*, by the Rev. Canon W. L. Bevan. (S.P.C.K.)

THESE volumes, relating to contiguous dioceses whose annals are largely intermixed, reflect credit upon their able and industrious editors. If the last of them is also the most interesting, it must be borne in mind that St. David's diocese is by far the most extensive in area and that its history reaches back to a very remote past. Canon Bevan, however, combats the popular opinion that Caerleon was the diocesan cradle and that the Saxon conquest of England extended the borders of the see westward. His account of the origin and growth of the diocese is very different, and certainly recommends itself by its intrinsic probability. The church of St. David's preceded the diocese of St. David's. It was a monastic church, planted in a spot admirably adapted for its original purposes, however inconvenient it may have proved in the altered conditions of later times. From being a purely monastic church it was changed,

probably by a gradual process, into a diocesan church, with the principality of Dyfed, *se* Pembrokeshire and parts of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, as its area. This was the nucleus of the diocese which grew with the principality until it attained even larger dimensions than those which now belong to it. What may have been its early relations with Caerleon (if we are right in crediting that place with a duly organised Romano-British church) it is impossible to say; but, in Canon Bevan's opinion, its origin was wholly independent of it and due rather to the missionary enterprise of the Gallican church. He thinks there is little evidence in favour of the view that the bishops of St. David's exercised any metropolitan authority; and no stress can be laid on the mere use of the term archbishop, which is a title very loosely applied in early chronicles. On the whole, it seems probable that there was no more ecclesiastical union than there was civil union among the principalities of Wales, nor is there any good reason to believe that among the bishops there was combined synodical action. In the absence of metropolitan jurisdiction, the Church in Wales could not well have had a general territorial title.

"It was a fragment, and only a fragment, of the Church of Britain: it had, therefore, lost all right to such a territorial title as the 'Church of Britain.' Nor could it have had exclusive right to the title of the Church of the *Cymru* (the land) or *Cymry* (the people). There were other branches of this people north of Wales in Cumbria, and south of Wales in Cornwall. We rightly apply the term 'British' to all these branches, but in an *ethnic* rather than in a territorial sense. . . . Our belief is that there was no collective name. To those who object to the present Church in Wales that it has no specific title, our reply would be that it retains the only titles which were known to our British forefathers, and that these titles furnish evidence of its historical continuity."

Canon Bevan describes this condition of things as the "Period of Isolation," and applies the term, "Period of Fusion," to the three centuries which intervened between the acceptance of the Roman Easter and the appointment of Bernard, the first Norman bishop, to the see of St. David's in 1115. The process of absorption was a gradual one, and must have advanced some way before the close of the tenth century when more than one bishop of St. David's had been consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; but yet it could not have been very firmly established, for Bernard himself threw off his allegiance to Canterbury, and claimed an independent position on the strength of the traditional metropolitanism. The contention ceased with his death, only to be renewed by Giraldus, who had accompanied Archbishop Baldwin in his visit to Wales, and thus acknowledged his authority over the church there. After much dispute, the Pope quietly settled the matter by assuming in his Interdict in 1207 that the Welsh sees were subject to Canterbury; and St. David's accordingly sank to the same position as Bangor, Llandaff, and St. Asaph. But the past could not wholly be forgotten. We find that Thomas Beck (brother of the more illustrious Antony) protested against Archbishop Peckham's visitation of the diocese in 1284, but based his protest upon grounds which are hard to understand.

In quite another way the importance of the see became lessened. It came to be treated as a stepping stone to higher preferment, and in the list of bishops we find the names of not a few whose association with the diocese was of the briefest duration and most nominal character. It is not as Bishop of St. David's that we remember Thoresby, and Chicheley, and Laud; and the episcopal register in the eighteenth century is little more than a catalogue of translations. The result of such a system is still painfully evident in spite of the efforts made—and not without success—by Bishop Burgess, Bishop Thirlwall, and the present occupant of the see. The bilingual difficulty remains, and is likely to remain; the financial difficulty has been aggravated rather than ameliorated. There are, indeed, some signs of quickened life and increased unity; but "it is easier to scatter the flock than to gather it again," and the spirit of impatience that is rife is a serious obstacle to solid and substantial progress.

The annals of St. Asaph (or Llanellwly, as it was at first called) are briefer and less interesting. Archdeacon Thomas has a good deal to say about the British Church; and, if space permitted, it might be well to compare his view with that of Canon Bevan. But we are more concerned with the history of the diocese, which, for many centuries, is decidedly obscure. Nor can it be said to have ever emerged into any particular prominence, though some of its bishops attained more than diocesan repute. Among these may be ranked Reginald Pecock, whose defence of the Church against the Lollards earned him his promotion (though his courage and consistency fell far short of his learning and ability); Isaac Barrow, whose own fame is eclipsed by that of the namesake and nephew whom he himself had largely trained; William Beveridge, whose only ambition was to be a faithful and diligent shepherd of souls; William Fleetwood, his successor in the see, and scarcely his inferior in piety and zeal. Later on the names become less illustrious, and the interest of the bishops in their diocese largely waned. "From 1750 to 1795, a half-century of momentous importance to the welfare of the Welsh Church, not one of the bishops of St. Asaph resided within his diocese for more than a month or two in the summer of each year." Pluralities abounded and nepotism flourished; and, in the lethargy and corruption of the Church, Nonconformity found its opportunity.

Turning from the Welsh dioceses to the border diocese of Hereford, we find another and, on the whole, a happier record. The see of Hereford does not appear to have had any separate existence until the eighth century; and it may be said that the blood of Ethelbert, slain by Offa in 793, was the seed from which the cathedral church sprang. It rapidly grew in wealth and influence, for the martyr's tomb attracted hosts of pilgrims, whose offerings enriched the church. What sort of building then stood upon the site of the existing cathedral we have no certain knowledge. No part of the present structure is of earlier date than the episcopate of Bishop Lozing (1079-1095), who took as his model Charlemagne's church at Aix-la-Chapelle. Its subsequent alterations, additions, and so-called restorations are carefully described by Canon

Phillott, whose history of the diocese exhibits on every page abundant evidences of wide research and scrupulous accuracy. Many subjects of special interest come within its scope. Thus, two chapters are appropriately devoted to the spread of Lollardism, and the means taken to suppress it. Sir John Oldcastle was a native of the county, as also was Nicholas de Hereford; and it was in the seclusion of Deerfold Forest that Swynderby, after his inhibition, took up his abode. Mr. Phillott illustrates the history of this period by frequent references to the episcopal registers, which, with other local and diocesan records, have supplied him with much valuable information. The "Mappa Mundi" and the "Hereford Use" are amply noticed; and, so far as our knowledge extends, no point of interest in connexion with the see has been passed over. In a word, Canon Phillott's task has been performed in no perfunctory manner, but with the zeal of an industrious antiquary and the skill of an accomplished scholar.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

*The Victory of the Cross.* By Brooke Foss Westcott. (Macmillan.)

SIX sermons, preached in Hereford Cathedral during the Holy Week of 1888, are contained in this volume. Canon Westcott himself defines their subject and scope:

"In the following Sermons I have endeavoured to give an outline of the view of the Atonement which frequent study has led me to regard with more and more confidence as both Scriptural and, in the highest sense of the word, natural, since I had first occasion to work at the subject in 1858."

Canon Westcott adds that he owes acknowledgment of obligation to Dr. Macleod Campbell's and Dr. Dale's Essays on the Atonement, to M. Bersier's *La Solidarité*, to Mr. R. W. Monse's *The Religion of Redemption*, and, finally, to Dr. Mulford's *Republic of God*, "which well repays the labour required for the interpretation of its oracular sentences." This statement will prepare us to find the sermons complementary to the author's *Christus Consummator* and *Social Aspects of Christianity*; teaching which is distributed about these discourses, or implied in their argument, is in *The Victory of the Cross* collected together and fully expounded.

The first sermon on "The Natural Fellowship of Man," and the third on "The Unity of Humanity in Christ" remind us of the first part of the *Social Aspects of Christianity*—their general object is the same. They aim at detecting in the most obvious and vital facts of life a clear preparation of mankind for the mission and message of Christ; but formerly Canon Westcott was dealing with Christ's announcement of the Fatherhood of God, now he is concerned with the necessity and the power of sacrifice. Canon Westcott holds that "the Victory of the Cross is revealed to us with fresh glory by thoughts which are characteristic of our own age." He has already demonstrated how completely Positivism is in accord with certain essential principles of the teaching of Christ. Now he asks us to notice an equally striking accord between the teaching of the

New Testament as to the meaning and power of Christ's suffering for us, and the teaching of the facts of life as to the means of social redemption. As soon as we are seriously troubled about the condition of the mass of mankind, and earnestly endeavour to raise it, we shall find the necessity of sacrifice. The enlightened few, if they remember their fellows and try to help them, will themselves perish in the effort. This is a truth which the most pronounced enemies of revealed religion must be the first to admit; it is a truth which history impresses upon us with persistent iteration; it is a truth, suggests Canon Westcott, most strikingly illustrated by Christ's life and death, and, he goes on, tolerable only if His Gospel be accepted. This is the substance of Canon Westcott's argument. Of course he has to be allowed to give his own statement of the doctrine of the Atonement before he can show it to be in accord with the teaching of life; but he insists that his statement is definitely Scriptural, and on this point no man can speak with greater authority. It will be useful in dealing with certain popular views on the subject to be able to quote Canon Westcott's words: "I do not know any passage in the New Testament in which Christ is said to have delivered men from future suffering or from 'the penal consequences of sins.'" Why sacrifice is necessary—so necessary, indeed, that God must suffer for man's salvation—Canon Westcott declines to explain; on such a point he is content to be an agnostic. But sacrifice is voluntary suffering; and Sermons ii., iv. and v., after insisting with rare earnestness and fulness on the power of such suffering to elevate nations and individuals, point out how it "became" Christ to be made "perfect through suffering," and ask us to reconcile ourselves, as He reconciled Himself, to doing the Father's will. But nevertheless

"there is no value in suffering as suffering; all the sufferings of man accumulated since the world began could in themselves work no deliverance. Self-chosen, self-inflicted suffering, where it is not a wise discipline, is ingratitude to God, or rather it is a partial suicide."

The last sermon on "Christ reigning from the Cross," is a protest against the teaching which neglects Christ's triumph and dwells only on His suffering, so that "the crucifix with the dead Christ" obscures our faith.

Bishop Butler's method was to point out to the doubter that revealed religion contains no difficulties which have not to be faced by the believer in natural religion. Canon Westcott's is analogous, but much more convincing. He takes the facts of life as they are stated by the ardent Positivist, or bitter Socialist, and shows that Christ's teaching dealt directly with them—as directly as the teaching of Comte, or Karl Marx. This demonstration is necessary because professing Christians have unhappily succeeded in hiding Christ behind theology; so that His teaching, when stated in conventional terms, seems remote from any bearing on the problems and difficulties of modern life. But Canon Westcott does not stop at this point. Christ did not only find the same difficulties in life which Comte did; He faced those difficulties, both in practice and theory, as no other son of man can claim to have faced them. This

is Canon Westcott's method of apology for Christianity.

The sermons before us are charged with concentrated and passionate eloquence, but yet they are never intolerant. They are passionate, not to hide weakness of argument, but because the riddle of the painful earth must be wrestled with, not merely argued about, by the human spirit if a solution, however partial, is to be hoped for. No preacher, indeed, has more wisdom than Canon Westcott. A striking instance is his confession: "I know how perilous it is to intrude upon the unseen, to seek to give distinctness to the spiritual order which awaits us." How rarely do we meet with a mystic aware of this truth! We may note, in conclusion, the charm and interest of the notes, of which only too few are appended to the sermons; and that Canon Westcott continues to honour Mr. Browning by frequent quotation. RONALD BAYNE.

#### THE LITERATURE OF MEDIAEVAL FRANCE.

*La Littérature Française au Moyen Âge.* Par Gaston Paris. (Paris: Hachette.)

THE combination of circumstances in which M. Gaston Paris has written this little book is rare, if not unique, in literary history. Of all the branches of that history there is hardly one which is of such entirely modern growth, and at the same time of such vast extent, as the history of the literary products of mediaeval France. Despite the random efforts of a few scattered students, it may be said that the whole subject was ignored till about sixty years ago, and that the sixty years since have been occupied with constant and strenuous researches into the treasures so long neglected and misunderstood. Whether these researches have always been prosecuted in the wisest way, and whether the uncertain, arbitrary, and barren mazes of philology have not been too much preferred to the fruitful and pleasant fields of scholarship and literary study proper, is a question into which we need not enter very fully. It is sufficient to say that M. Gaston Paris has inherited from his father and displayed himself long ago in the well-known regretted *Histoire Poétique*, a real faculty of scholarship proper as opposed to mere word-lore and form-lore; while as a student both of the language and the literature he stands in a rank shared only by his friend and colleague M. Paul Meyer, who has himself given somewhat less attention to the strictly literary side. Yet even M. Paris avows, not with the false humility but with the frankness of a man of letters, that, after his own thirty years of study, and after the thirty years of study which went before and has been continued since by others, there must be "des lacunes," "des insuffisances" in his work. It would ill become anyone, especially anyone who can merely pretend to have covered in the *parerga* of a few years part of the field in which M. Paris has been unweariedly and undistractedly working for a generation, to attempt to pick the holes and seek for the insufficiencies. But so far as the present writer's knowledge extends, which goes some little way, and so far as his experience of histories of other literatures and other histories of this literature extends, which goes some little farther, the book may be



spoken of with almost unqualified admiration. The amount of the information contained, the precision and certainty with which it is set forth, and its excellent arrangement, can hardly be too highly spoken of; and the arrangement of the bibliographical notes—not the least valuable, though the least apparently succulent portion of the work—exhibits that absolute familiarity with the subject which is almost impossible to obtain unless as a fruit of constant attention and of exceptionally full opportunities of knowing all fresh work on it as it appears.

We could, indeed, wish that M. Paris had slightly expanded his work. Double the number of pages would still have made a handy volume enough; and in double the number of pages there would have been room, not for elaborate discussions of single works or for fine writing, but for some amplification of the critical remarks, often pregnant and suggestive, which M. Paris has actually given, and for the substitution, in some cases, of a full description for a mere list. The other point is a rather more delicate one. M. Gaston Paris seems to us sometimes to have laid down the law a little too absolutely. In certain matters it is not so much the case that something different is known, as that from the facts nothing can be known at all. Thus, while acknowledging the great authority with which M. Paris speaks on the subject, we cannot help demurring a little to his positive and repeated assertion that the "Romans Bretons" and the great cycle of Arthur generally "repose sur les récits des chanteurs et des conteurs gallois qui n'ont nullement passé par le Latin"; that is to say by Geoffrey. "Issus des lais et des contes Bretons," he says again of the Arthurian poems, and he calls them "issus des contes" yet elsewhere. It may be so generally: it pretty certainly is so in the case of *Tristan* and a few others. But we must own that we have never seen the slightest proof brought forward for it in the case of the chief Arthurian romances; and that we should be disposed, as matter of general comparative literary criticism (and in such a case the authority of general comparative literary criticism is large), to assign the elaboration of the great Arthurian structure to the literary excitement and the literary ingenuity of the writers, known and unknown, at the end of the twelfth century, working upon and embroidering in the well-known mediæval manner the story which Geoffrey of Monmouth had made so popular. But we should not lay this down positively; and M. Paris, as we understand him, does lay things down positively on the other side. After all, it may be said that if anybody is to speak dogmatically on the subject he is the man; and with this acknowledgment we may close a brief notice of a book which ought to take its place as the standard primer of its subject and division.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*Highways and Horses.* By Athol Maudslay. (Chapman & Hall.)

Few subjects so interest the country lover as the working of that system which has passed away for ever—the conveyance of letters and passengers by Her Majesty's Mails. As soon as railroads established themselves coaches

were taken off the road almost before their admirers had realised that they were in danger. The pleasures of the coach alone live in memory—the cheery morning gallop through a smiling country, the exhilarating effect of the guard's horn, the regular cadences of the horses' hoofs, the rattling chains and circling wheels; while the manifold inconveniences—the cramped seat, the cold wet nights,

"When on his seat the nodding coachman snores,"

rheumatism and catarrhs—are fortunately forgotten. The Coaching Club and the amateur coaches are devices to bring back the fascination of those old coaching days, and these institutions maintain a precarious vitality throughout the season. People who are in earnest about their travelling prefer a hansom and the express.

Mr. Athol Maudslay here attempts to reproduce for us the reality of coach travelling as it flourished in our fathers' days, and begins *ab ovo* with the roads. In order to be exhaustive, he inserts many pages on Greek and Roman roads, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and even American roads, which would have been better sought in encyclopædias. He claims, however, on these and on every point connected with horses to be heard with deference, "being a coach and horse man of many years' standing, and having made a careful study of these subjects." Readers may well, therefore, grumble at Charles Dickens being invoked as an authority herein, still more when he is called "the greatest English novelist," and most of all at the introduction of no less than nine pages on American coaches from his once celebrated "Notes." Mr. Maudslay has brought together in his own pages a store of valuable and amusing facts; the time consumed in different journeys, the coachmen, guards and their duties, the turnpikes, inns, horses, and expenses of the coaching system are carefully detailed. No one who reads of the many disagreeable consequences in coach travelling and the accidents which frequently resulted from racing or pushing on to make up lost time will regret the disappearance of coaches from the great roads of the kingdom, however much is lost in the picturesque aspect of the country. There is a good chapter on Irish cars and their drivers; but here, too, eleven pages from Miss Croker, full though they be of humour, overload it. Hackney coaches and cabs are next considered, with a lucid account of the laws and police supervision connected with them. Postboys, highwaymen, and the fashionable coaches of modern society succeed. Mr. Maudslay says enough, and not too much, on all these divisions of his subject.

Turning to the practical part of coaching, the author fully describes the different styles of coaches, together with the mode in which each pattern is built. There is a chapter, too, on harness, which will interest every lover of a horse. This is followed by another, which was hardly wanted, on the horns and whips which are most serviceable with a coach and four. The chief fault of the book is its diffuseness. This is carried to absurd lengths when, in the chapter which relates Dick Turpin's misdeeds on the road, an account is inserted of a jade being ducked in

the "stool" reserved for scolds and drunkards, merely, it seems, because this anecdote was contained in the chapbook which details the highwayman's adventures. While it is needless to tell the derivation of "omnibus," it is worth putting on record that of "tramcar," which is said to be from the inventor's name, one Outram, in 1800. Many people, however, will persevere in regarding the word as coming from *traho*. The classical lore (which is most of it secondhand) might well have been omitted.

Thus this book is, first, a collection of noteworthy facts relating to coaches; and next, a didactic work, illustrated with figures, on coach-building and harness-making. The author promises a second volume, which will, it may be hoped, contain a good index to both. A book of this kind is useless as an authority without it. These reminiscences will please many lovers of horseflesh; and, although several books have been written on Mr. Maudslay's subject of late years, his work forms a pleasant *résumé* of the system. The author has an eye to diminish cruelty or even suffering to horses, and writes avowedly in the interest of this animal. The average period of a horse's service in a coach was, he tells us, four years; and this is a proof of the severity with which regular running in a coach pressed upon a horse. The names of two well-known sportsmen of a past generation are given as men who refused even when railways were established to travel in any vehicle save a stage coach; but every one's memory will supply him with instances of men and women who, even in the present day, prefer the road and a carriage to the train. Such people will grieve over the author's words: "I anticipate a very great future for electric motive power in its application to carriages on common roads." At present the rage for bicycling has given fresh life to many roadside inns, and benefited the dwellers in the country by causing the erection of duly painted sign-posts at many cross roads. Perhaps a new life is in store for many of our great roads, originally constructed by the Romans, on which all the swift traffic of the kingdom passed until the days of steam—roads now abandoned for the most part to grass and drovers and a few country gentlemen. It may be taken for granted, however, that the romance and picturesque side of the old coaching times will never again gladden merry England.

Some of the views of coaches stopped by snow or represented in difficulties of divers kinds, taken by the Automatic Engraving Company for this book, are valuable as mementoes of the dress and fashion of the past, and, therefore, form genuine illustrations of the text. But the woodcuts of hansoms and coaches ill harmonise with them, and were hardly required. As adding, however, to the thoroughness of the book they may be commendable. Mr. Maudslay's volume ought to interest every one who remembers England before railroads, and is indispensable to younger men who would fain reproduce for themselves the pleasures as well as the miseries of the old coaches.

M. G. WATKINS.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Hush.* By Curtis Yorke. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*A Leal Lass.* By Richard Ashe King. In 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

*Tracked Out.* By Arthur W. A'Beckett. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

*Thoth.* (Blackwood.)

*Jack Dudley's Wife.* By E. M. Davy. (Walter Scott.)

*A Virginia Inheritance.* By Edmund Pendleton. (New York: Appleton.)

ALTHOUGH the root idea of *Hush* is not new, the story is worked out with considerable power and originality. The author's main purpose is to show how a man of generous impulses and spotless integrity may be overcome by some sudden temptation to commit a base action which is altogether contradictory to the general tenor of his life. When we first meet with Marmaduke Power and his sister Edith it is amid surroundings of the most sordid poverty. Marmaduke is writing for the press, but his health fails and his literary work suffers in consequence, so that it is rejected on all hands; and what with the failure of his plans, his own illness, and the fading away of his sister—who is dearer to him than his own life—he falls into despair. He has one relative—a cousin, Vivian Power, the owner of an ancestral estate worth £20,000 a year; but the poor writer is too proud to accept his bounty, though pressed to do so by his sister. Just when things reach their climax, and Marmaduke is desperate, he happens to be staying with his cousin. They are hunting together when Vivian is placed in a position of great peril. Marmaduke flies to his assistance, and extends a helping hand to prevent him from falling into an abyss and thereby incurring certain death, when a horrible temptation assails him. Thinking of his beloved sister, and not of himself, he is not strong enough to resist it, and withdraws his hand. Vivian Power is killed, and Marmaduke inherits his position and wealth. Henceforth "Macbeth has murdered sleep." The supplanter is seized with brain fever, and in his delirium accuses himself of the crime of actual murder. One Caverson hears him, and resolves to trade upon the secret. When he recovers, Marmaduke is obliged to lead an existence which is a living lie. He engages to pay Caverson £1000 a year as hush money, and takes to morphia drinking in large quantities. He marries a woman who worships the very ground he walks upon, and she, to some extent, reclaims him. For a long time he does not dare to entrust her with his secret; eventually, however, he does so. The account of his expiation is extremely pathetic. He gives his own life to save that of the woman to whom his dead cousin was betrothed. The gloomy nature of the narrative is relieved by touches of humour connected with an old Scotch servant named Dawson, and an *enfant terrible*, Johnnie. When Dawson is charged with having used bad language by his mistress, he replies:

"Hoots! I'll no deny I may ha' said a bit damn or twa. It's vera likely; for the laddie drives me clean daft, whiles. But ye said language, Miss Joan—language, ye'll mind! Ah,

weel, ah weel! If ye're spared, ye'll may be sorry for what ye've said the day!" Altogether, *Hush* is a novel of decided merit.

*A Leal Lass* is a very bright and readable story of a woman's devotion, which we only wish had been lavished on a worthier object. May Beresford is a charming English girl, the daughter of a country vicar, who deliberately sacrifices her own interests, and almost life itself, for a scapegrace brother. At the university this reckless youth is guilty of more than the usual follies, and commits forgery in order to save himself from irremediable disgrace. The way in which he sells his sister to a wealthy suitor to save himself is infamous, and much worse to our mind than the act of forgery into which he is hurried in an unthinking moment. The old vicar is one of the best characters, having much in common with his immortal prototype in the pages of Oliver Goldsmith. Our readers must discover for themselves how matters are finally adjusted without the sacrifice of May Beresford. Con O'Neil, who furnishes the humour of the story, is a rattling Irishman, whose sayings are most quaint and amusing. Mr. King may be congratulated on writing a novel which in this dull season, and for seaside readers especially, can fairly be looked upon in the light of a godsend.

Mr. A'Beckett's *Tracked Out* is a gruesome story; but no one who buys it can say that he does not get (sensationally) his money's worth for his shilling. It is a tale of the guillotine, and is very powerfully told. The head of a criminal who had been guillotined is taken away from the scaffold, and after being subjected to transfusion the brain is made to get to work again temporarily, when the lips utter the secret of an undiscovered murder. What more could the jaded novel-reader require? And how insipid seem such stories as *Called Back*, which we once thought so highly spiced!

*Thoth* is a weird and mysterious romance, manifesting unusual literary skill, and displaying no small amount of imagination. From the early chapters we anticipated some concealed allegorical purpose; but no such purpose is unfolded, and the close of the story is not equal to the opening and middle portions. But the descriptions of Egyptian and Greek character are very striking; and the whole sketch exhibits peculiar grace of style.

The secret of *Jack Dudley's Wife* is well maintained down to the closing page. The whole circumstances of Dudley's meeting with his wife, their courtship and brief married life, are of an extraordinary character, and the wretched husband is at length made aware that he has married a beautiful dipsomaniac. In that moment, however, his difficulties are also ended by the tragic suicide of Mrs. Dudley. The reader's interest is strongly enlisted all through.

A thoroughly American story is *A Virginia Inheritance*—American in character, incidents, and local colour. We prefer it on this ground to many stories written by authors unfamiliar with the peoples and countries which they profess to describe. Anything that strongly

savours of the indigenous possesses one claim at least upon the reader—that of authority. From the literary point of view, also, Mr. Pendleton's sketch may be perused with enjoyment. The style is agreeable, and the incidents are unhackneyed. Failing absolute genius, this is about as much as the critic has any right to expect.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

## SOME HISTORICAL BOOKS.

"THE STORY OF THE NATIONS." — *Assyria*: from the Rise of the Empire to the Fall of Nineveh. By Zenside A. Ragozin. (Fisher Unwin.) M<sup>de</sup> Ragozin's *Assyria* certainly quite fulfils, if it does not even surpass, the favourable anticipations which were excited by her previous volume on Chaldaea. The materials with which she has had to deal in the present work are more copious and more trustworthy than those which relate to the history of the older Mesopotamian empire; but it has required no ordinary degree of historical imagination and of literary skill to work them up into so coherent and picturesque a narrative as the one before us. The difficulty of telling the story satisfactorily is much increased by the fact that for ordinary readers the interest of Assyrian history is almost exclusively concentrated on the small portion of it which is connected with the history of Israel. M<sup>de</sup> Ragozin has succeeded admirably in satisfying the popular demand for information relating to the points in which the monuments of Nineveh illustrate the Bible, while at the same time clearly indicating the relative insignificance of these episodes considered as parts of Assyrian history. There are a few indications (such as the frequent inconsistencies and errors in the transcription of proper names) that the author is not familiar with the Semitic languages, but she shows intelligent acquaintance with the results of modern scholarship in the criticism of the Old Testament history. Her novel explanation of the legend of Jonah, however (p. 209), would have been better omitted. The illustrations, about eighty in number, are well chosen, though some of them are not quite satisfactory in execution.

"THE STORY OF THE NATIONS." — *Turkey*. By Stanley Lane-Poole, assisted by E. J. W. Gibb and Arthur Gilman. (Fisher Unwin.) Mr. Lane-Poole has special qualifications for writing on certain portions of Turkish history; and he has had the advantage of being assisted by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, whose eminent acquaintance with Turkish literature is well known. He also acknowledges help in special departments from Mr. Howorth and Mr. Morfill. The book contains much that is valuable; but it is scarcely so successful in a literary sense as some of the other volumes of the series, or as some of Mr. Lane-Poole's own writings. The reader unacquainted with the subject will find it difficult to derive from this book any clear impression of the general course of the history, or of the characteristics of the Turkish nation in the various stages of its career. About fifteen pages of the volume are filled with verbatim quotations from Gibbon; and there are copious extracts from various other writers, including a whole page, absurdly given in black letter, from Lord Berners's translation of Froissart. The chapters on "Turkish Literature," "Stambul," and "Turkish Administration," which are due to Mr. Gibb, are of great interest. The two maps—one of the Turkish Empire in the sixteenth century, and the other of the Balkan peninsula in 1887—are well executed; and some of the illustrations are good, though others seem to have suffered in the process of reduction from originals on a much larger scale.



**HISTORIC TOWNS: Colchester.** By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. (Longmans.) This is a serviceable little book, the work of one who has evidently not only studied the local history he has undertaken to write, but is sufficiently acquainted with the general current of events to see the affairs of Colchester in their due proportions. It is not uncommon to find those who undertake to write the history of towns, or even obscure villages, treating the small matters which they have undertaken to narrate as if they were the most important national concerns. There is not a trace of this folly in Mr. Cutts's pages; if, indeed, he errs at all, it is in the opposite direction. We think that during the Roman time Colchester held relatively to other towns in the south of the island a higher status than he has given to it. His remarks on Roman Christianity are very sensible. We have good reason for believing that many of the settlers in England and the Romanised Britons were members of the Christian Church, but the evidence for it so far as material relics are concerned is singularly small. Colchester is a place exceptionally rich in Roman remains. Wherever the soil is broken some fragment telling of the world's conquerors is sure to be turned up; yet, with the exception of one pin with a cruciform head, absolutely nothing has been found there which goes in any way to show that the faith in Christ was known to the dwellers in Roman Colchester. The account of the ecclesiastical foundations of the middle ages is creditable, so far as it goes, but is too highly condensed. Colchester was once rich in churches and monastic houses. We had hoped that Mr. Cutts would have told us far more about them than he has done. He has, however, in some degree made up for this by giving a lucid account of the memorable siege during the parliamentary wars. This has been for years a subject which ignorant people have been content to blunder over, and a kind of text which political partisans have taken as a peg on which to hang foolish jangling. Mr. Cutts has tried to find out what really did take place by a conscientious study of the original documents.

*Hildebrand and his Times*, by W. R. W. Stephens (Longmans), is a volume of the "Epochs of Church History" series, edited by Prof. Creighton. It is a good, sound monograph, clearly written, and with some measure of sympathy with the great man with whom it deals in its main portion. Mr. Stephens takes in the whole period from the pontificate of Benedict IX. in 1033 till that of Calixtus II., the closing scene of the book being the ratification of the Concordat of Worms in the Lateran Council of 1125; and he prefaces his narrative with a survey of the political and ecclesiastical position from the fall of the Western Empire to the date at which his especial subject begins. He has consulted all the really important authorities—from the contemporary records of Wibert, Bruno of Segni, and Adam of Bremen, down to the most recent German publications of last year—and has used them intelligently and helpfully. He recognises the noble ideal, the unselfish aims, and the indomitable courage of Hildebrand; and, in chronicling his serious mistakes, he does not fail to point out that they were rather the fault of the era than of the individual, and that much of what he did sorely needed to be done, and led to results which furthered civilisation.

*Echoes from Old Calcutta.* By H. E. Busted. Second Edition. (Calcutta: Thacker.) There is always a pleasant attraction about old colonial history, especially when the social habits of the founders of Greater Britain are treated with spirit and accuracy. Accordingly, when the first edition of Dr. Busted's work on

*Old Calcutta* appeared, it was welcomed by the ACADEMY; and for the like reason we take advantage of the appearance of a second edition to renew to our readers the recommendation which we then offered. We observed on that occasion that the author had "done useful service in communicating to the public the exceptional knowledge he possesses, derived from many years of study and patient research." Since those words were recorded the work has "been submitted to thorough revision, which has resulted in the greater part of it being rewritten." It is further enriched by many curious and important illustrations, comprising views of the old Fort William and "the Black Hole" of tragic memory, a spirited caricature of Sir Philip Francis, and portraits of the beautiful M<sup>me.</sup> Grand, who—after being the subject of a divorce case in the Supreme Court—lived to be the wife of Tallyrand, Ex-Bishop of Autun and Prince of Benevento. The contents make ten chapters, of which the first is a description of the Black Hole; the second an account of the imprisonment of Mr. Holwell and his followers there in 1756; the third an account of Sir P. Francis, including a new proof of his being the author of the "Junius" letters; the fourth devoted to Nuncomar and a general acceptance of Sir James Stephen's views of the trial and execution of that celebrated personage; the fifth recounts in all its details the duel between Francis and Warren Hastings; the sixth deals with the domestic and social life of the settlement; the seventh is devoted to Mr. Hicky and his scurrilous *Bengal Gazette*, the earliest of Anglo-Indian newspapers; the eighth is on M<sup>me.</sup> Grand and her remarkable career; the ninth is filled with letters from Hastings to his wife, and a few letters from the lady; while the last treats of the premature death and grave of Rose Aylmer, the subject of one of Landor's youthful lyrics. There is also an appendix of important documents. In spite of Dr. Busted's modest disclaimers, the book has more than an antiquarian value, being written in a very attractive though unambitious style. The only fault that can be reasonably found is that it has no index, which is a serious defect in a book so crowded with original and valuable matter. The writer justly claims to have gathered his materials by close personal research, and to have spared no effort to make his work historically accurate, even to the most trivial details. It is this, indeed, which gives the work its peculiar value for students, while it also adds a special point to the absence of an index. On the other hand, those who take up the volume for mere pastime will assuredly not be disappointed.

*The Sieges of Pontefract Castle, 1644-1648.* Edited by Richard Holmes. (Pontefract.) This volume is the product of local enthusiasm and local liberality. The editor has brought to bear upon the work an amount of minute knowledge which could have been gained only by a resident greatly interested in the subject, and he has found among his neighbours a public-spirited antiquary who has borne the cost of publication. Both facts are creditable to Pontefract. It is easy to understand—at least, it is easy for an Englishman to understand—the pride which the natives of an old place take in its association with the great events of national history. If the present age be dull and prosaic, they can go back to an earlier and more stirring time when their ancestors bore their part, and that an active one, in shaping the destiny of their country. They can transmit in their turn to their own children the tales of their forefathers' deeds which they themselves had received. Among the Drakes of Pontefract (three of whom were successively vicars in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) there must have been

many stories current of what had taken place in the Great Rebellion; but there was also preserved what is of infinitely greater worth—a record of events kept by one of the family, Nathan Drake, in the form of a minute and circumstantial diary. This chronicle begins with the statement that

"Upon Christmas day, 25th December, 1644, Pontefract Castle was besieged, & the town taken that day by the besiegers, and the besieged played 3 cannon against them. The 26th and 27th, 16 cannon. The 28th, being Saturday, the besiegers took the low church about 7 of the clock in the morning, wherein was 11 men & boys; that day the besieged made 3 sallies down to the low church with loss of 3 men being killed in the church yard and 11 men more wounded; whereof are dead since Captin Waterhouse of Netherton and 3 other men."

Later on, a graphic account is given of the battle in the Chequer field, which continued from twilight on March 1 till ten or eleven at night. Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who led the Royalist forces, succeeded in defeating the besieging force, although largely outnumbered; but the relief was only of a temporary character. The siege was resumed on March 11; and from that day forward the diarist records every incident with great particularity, and his editor, by his judicious comments, makes everything clear. It was not until the middle of July that the garrison was forced to capitulate, both parties being glad to terminate the investment, as the the besiegers had the plague among them, and the besieged were reduced to semi-starvation. The castle fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and for nearly three years was held by them. Then it was taken by surprise under circumstances of romantic interest, and was again beleaguered by the army of the Commonwealth, under Major-General Lambert. The third siege began December 4, 1648, and three months afterwards the castle was surrendered and its demolition determined. There are probably few places in England which can boast of having sustained three sieges in four years; there are none which possess so interesting a record as Pontefract has been able to preserve. Mr. Holmes has re-edited it with loving care, and the illustrations—photographic and descriptive—make the narrative unusually vivid.

*Newcastle and Gateshead* (vol. iii). Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Edited by Richard Welford. (Walter Scott.) This well-printed volume consists of extracts from the corporation records, the State papers, wills, and other authentic sources bearing upon the history of Newcastle between the years 1581 and 1641. Together with the volumes which have preceded it, it forms a storehouse of valuable information as to the trade of Tyneside, and the municipal and social life of an important town. The arrangement of the history is in years, so that the exact date of each occurrence is readily seen.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE second volume of the *Anglo-Indian Codes*, which Mr. Whitley Stokes is preparing for the Clarendon Press, is nearly ready for publication. It treats of Adjective Law, and includes the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Evidence Act, 1872, the Oath Act, the Limitation Act, and other statutes. The work is fully furnished with notes and appendices, and forms a thick octavo volume of more than 1200 pages.

THE late General Philip H. Sheridan had completed his memoirs before his death; and they will be published in December by subscription, through Messrs. C. L. Webster & Co., of New York, who issued Grant's memoirs

in the same way. An article by General Sheridan, describing his experiences of the Franco-Prussian war—when he accompanied the German army—will also appear in the November number of *Scribner's*.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish very shortly *The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies*, by Mr. Walter Besant.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce the publication of a new and cheaper edition of the most popular writings of Charles Kingsley, to be issued in twelve monthly volumes, beginning with *Westward Ho!* on October 1. Besides the novels and the poems, this series will include *The Heroes*, *The Water Babies*, *Madam How and Lady Why*, *Prose Idylls*, and *At Last*.

At the same time, Messrs. Macmillan will issue a cheap uniform edition of Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's novels, with all the original illustrations, most of which are by Mr. W. J. Henessy. This series will consist of twenty-seven volumes, which will appear at the rate of two volumes a month, beginning with *The Heir of Redcliffe* and *Heartsease*. Both of these, we may add, were illustrated by Miss Kate Greenaway.

READERS of Mr. C. H. Hinton's "Scientific Romances" will be interested in a new book by that author which Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein announce for the coming autumn. *A New Era of Thought* deals in a serious spirit with the question of the existence of beings of a higher organisation than any known in three-dimensional space. Mr. Hinton endeavours to lead the mind by a series of practical experiments to a true appreciation of space and space relations, and then discusses questions of metaphysics and ethics from the point of view thus gained.

*Foreign Visitors in England and what they have thought of us*, being some Notes on their Books and their Notions during the Last Three Centuries, by Mr. Edward Smith, will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE REV. J. R. BOYLE is preparing for the Surtees Society a volume on the Guilds of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A SECOND collection of "Americanisms" is announced, to be issued only for private circulation in a limited edition. The compiler is Mr. John S. Farmer, author of "Ex Oriente Lux." The character of the work may be gathered from the full title, which is as follows: *Americanisms—Old and New: a Dictionary of Words, Phrases, and Colloquialisms used in the United States, British America, the West Indies, &c., their Meanings, Derivation, and Applications, together with Anecdotal, Historical, and Explanatory Notes, and a Literary Introduction*. Subscribers should apply to Messrs. Poulter & Sons, 6 Arthur Street West, E.C.

MESSRS. HUGHES & SON, of Wrexham, will issue immediately a translation of a novel entitled *Rhys Lewis*, which, in its original Welsh, has had a remarkable success. It professes to be the autobiography of a Calvinistic Methodist minister. Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. are the London publishers, the translator being Mr. James Harris, of Cardiff, late editor of the *Red Dragon* magazine.

*Saint Margaret* is the title of a story by Mr. William Tirebuck, which Messrs. W. P. Nimmo, Hay, & Mitchell, of Edinburgh, have in the press for immediate publication.

THE next issue of *North Country Poets* will contain notes of Arthur Hugh Clough, by Mr. J. A. Noble, John Richardson (the Cumberland dialect poet), and others.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, president of the Hull Literary Club, is writing a newspaper serial under the title of "Old Time Papers."

THE Queen has been pleased, on the occasion of her visit to Glasgow, to accept a copy of the new bourgeois edition of the "Oxford Bible for Teachers," as representing the work of the University Press exhibited at the Glasgow Exhibition. The book is printed upon India paper and bound in "garter blue" polished morocco, with the letters V. R. I. surmounted by the imperial crown emblazoned upon its covers. It is enclosed in a blue morocco case with a gold lock, and contains an appropriate inscription.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Christopher Marlowe—a scheme which originated with the Elizabethan Literary Society of Toynbee Hall. Among its members are Robert Brown, A. H. Bullen, Lord Coleridge, Prof. Edward Dowden, W. J. Evelyn, Havelock Ellis, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Edmund Gosse, the Rev. A. B. Grosart, Prof. Hales, Henry Irving, Joseph Knight, James Russell Lowell, and Algernon C. Swinburne. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the form the memorial will take. Marlowe was buried in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Deptford; but the place of his grave is unknown, and doubts have been expressed as to the appropriateness of a memorial in a church. All suggestions will, however, be carefully considered at a meeting of sympathisers with the scheme, which will be called some time in October. Communications respecting the memorial should be addressed to the hon. sec., Mr. F. Rogers, 62, Nicholas Street, E., or Mr. J. E. Baker, 165, Asylum Road, Hatcham.

WE are asked to state that Lambeth Palace Library will be closed for the recess, for six weeks, from August 30.

TOGETHER with the August number of the *Alpine Journal* (Longmans) is issued a Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Alpine Club, compiled by Prof. F. Pollock, the hon. librarian of the club. In form, this is a revision of the catalogue prepared in 1880 by Mr. C. C. Tucker; but besides bringing the alphabetical catalogue down to date, Prof. Pollock has added an index of subjects, which is undoubtedly most useful for such a special collection. The whole forms a pamphlet of 111 pages.

*Corrections.*—In the ACADEMY of last week, in Sir R. F. Burton's letter on "Reprints of *The Arabian Nights*," p. 103, col. 3, l. 17 from bottom, for "Some" read "Lane"; and also in Mr. Whitley Stokes's letter on "St. Patrick's Doctrines," p. 104, col. 3, l. 4, for "Diocanatu" read "Diacanatu."

#### THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE September number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* will contain the concluding chapters of "The Patagonia," by Mr. Henry James, and of Prof. Minto's historical novel "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelet." There will also be illustrated articles on "The Polish Carpathians," "Hampton Court," and "Studies in the London Streets," in the last of which will be found portrait sketches of several characters well known to Londoners. The yearly volume of this magazine, which is now complete, will be issued in a day or two, as will also a prospectus announcing several new features for the coming year.

THE *Century* for September will contain the following articles: "Uppingham: an Ancient School worked on Modern Ideas," by George R. Parkin; "The Industrial Idea in Education," by C. M. Carter; "A Mexican Campaign," II., by T. A. Janvier; "Sideral Astronomy, Old and New," II., by E. S. Holden; "The White Cow," by J. L. Allen.

THE September part of *Art and Letters* will contain an article on "Orchardson and his Work," by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, and a short novel by Ouida.

IN the *Welcome* for September will appear the first instalment of "A Mosaic of Memories," by Eleanor E. Christian, the daughter of Andrew Picken, whose "Dominie's Legacy" and "Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland" had considerably popularity half a century ago. He was intimate with all the literary notabilities of his time, and he assisted his daughter in keeping a diary, in which she entered an account of meetings and events of which she was a spectator. Her reminiscences include her impressions of, and conversations with, Paganini, Lytton Bulwer, Benjamin Disraeli, James Hogg, William Godwin, Westworth Dilke, Barry Cornwall, Thomas Hood, Edward Irving, the elder Rothschild, Louis Haghe, Sir James Clark, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the "Great Duke," Charles Dickens, and other celebrities. Other contents of this number will be two serial stories by Jennie Chappell and Mrs. Garnett; "A Kentish Spa," by W. J. Lacey; "Prejevalsky in Thibet," by Dr. A. H. Japp; "Curiosities of Wills," by W. E. Doubleday; "The Parable of the Children in the Market Place," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould; "The Silent Bell and its Relations," by H. M. J. Underhill; "Cornish Customs of To-day," by Fannie Goddard; "North Sea Yarns," by Robert Cochrane; "Student Life at Oxford"; "A Remarkable Orchid," by James Weston; "Life and Explorations in New Guinea," by James Chalmers; and "Impromptu Music," by Hamilton Robinson.

*St. Nicholas* for September includes: "Some Stories about 'The California Lion,'" by the late E. P. Roe; "What Dora Did: a True Story of a Dakota Blizzard"; "The Mischievous Knix," by L. E. Mitchell; "Bill of Fare for September"; "What to do with Old Corks," by Charles G. Leland.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

HELEN.

WHILE time shall last, one thing remains to me;  
The tale of Troy fades not; the hearts of men  
Shall beat more quickly when my name they hear—  
A name that lives for ever. I gained that,  
Though all else perished. Lover, friends, and foes,  
Alike died fighting for me, that the name  
Of Helen might have fitting pyre whereon to blaze  
Through all succeeding time, and beacon-like  
To glow across the darkness of the unborn years.  
Forever will the light from those that fought  
Before the walls of Troy show Helen standing  
there.

Oh! to be again back on those walls, to hear the  
clang of arms,  
And see Hector and Priam in the van of strife,  
'Mid that great host which leaguered Troy for  
years.

Heroes and Gods fought side by side for me,  
And I was worthy prize. The bravest there  
Could meet no fitter death than thus to fall  
For me, whose beauty will the world still dazzle  
When Troy shall be forgot; but to the end of  
time

My name will sound a trumpet blast to men.

F. P.

#### UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF HUME.

DR. G. BIRKBECK HILL has in the press a series of more than eighty unpublished letters written by David Hume to William Strahan, the King's printer and member of parliament, the friend of Johnson. The earliest letter is dated November 30, 1756, and the latest August 12, 1776—just a fortnight before Hume's death. Strahan, who was, as Hume calls him, both "a speculative politician and a practical one," used to send his friend long letters on public affairs.





- KUEZ, E. Ueb. den Octavius d. Minucius Felix, m. dem Texte v. Capitel 20-28 incl.—Die Persius-Scholien nach den Bernerhandschriften. II. Die Scholien zu Sat. II u. III., nebst dem Text v. Sat. II u. III., nach Cod. Bern. 257. Burgdorf: Langlois. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- MARCOU, Ph. Der historische Infinitiv im Französischen. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 80 Pf.
- MONTAGLON, A. de. L'amant rendu cordelier à l'obéissance d'amours: poème attribué à Martial d'Auvergne. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 10 fr.
- PLUTARCHI Chaeronensis moralia recognovit G. N. Bernadakis. Vol. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- TOLKIEHN, J. Quaestionum ad Heroides Ovidianas spectantium capita VII. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- VIERECK, P. Sermo graecus quo senatus populusque romanus magistratusque populi romani usque ad Tiberii Caesaris aetatem in scriptis publicis uti sunt examinatur. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 8 M.
- WAGNER, A. De syntaxi Propertiana. Passau: Abt. 76 Pf.
- WEISE, R. Quaestiones Caecilianae. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TWO GLOSSARIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

London: July 17, 1888.

Although the two Latin glossaries, the subject of this note, have been long before the public, no one, so far as I know, has hitherto recognised their essential identity.

One (hereinafter called A.) is contained in MS. Cotton, Julius A. ii., and has been published by Wright and Wülcker, *Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies* (1st ed., pp. 70-86, 2nd ed., cols. 304-337). Here the Latin words are explained in Anglo-Saxon.

The other (hereinafter denoted by B.) is contained in MS. Cotton, Vesp. A. 14, and has been published by Zeuss and Ebel in the *Grammatica Celtica*, 1st ed., pp. 1100-1124, 2nd ed., pp. 1065-1081, and by Edwin Norris in his *Cornish Drama*, ii., pp. 319-423. Here the Latin words are explained in Cornish. This copy is not quite complete, breaking off with *Sella daber* = *sella sadol*, oððe setl, A. col. 332, 8. There are also some omissions in the body of the glossary.\*

A. was written in the eleventh century, B. in the thirteenth. B. was transcribed and translated from a copy of A. This is shown by the following article:

Clissemus 1. mus 1. sorex, *logoden* (G. C. 1075, l. 6).

Here A. (320, 29, 30) has

*Glis*, sisemus.  
*Mus*, vel *sorex*, mus.

The Cornishman (probably a descendant of the giant Blunderbore) has obviously made up his Latin "clissemus" out of *Glis* "dormouse," and its Anglo-Saxon gloss *sisemus*. So in B. *Wulva* (i.e., *Vulva*) G. C. 1067, l. 1, corresponds with the *Pulpa* of A. 307, 23, obviously because the translator of B. was misled by the similarity of *p* to the Anglo-Saxon sign for *w*. Moreover, some of the Cornish expressions in B. are nothing but literal versions of the Anglo-Saxon. For example, *pobel tiogou* (gl. *uulgus*) = *ceorlfolc*; *luu listri* (gl. *classis*) = *sciphre*; *guisc-ti* (gl. *vestiarium*) = *regellhus*; *ofer-gugol* (gl. *casula*) = *massehacele*; *geuel hoern* (gl. *muncitorium*) = *isentanga*; *golou-lester* (gl. *lampas*) = *leolt-fot*; *guan a scient* (gl. *energuminus*) = *gewit-seoc*; *lewen-ki* (gl. *cinomia*) = *hundes lus*; and the same mistakes (e.g., *theolenarius* for *telenarius*, *enula* for *paenula*) are made in both documents.

Intercomparison of A. and B. enables one to correct some other errors. Thus in A. 314, 13, we have, among a number of words

\* Such, for example, as the names for the fingers (*Pollex*, *Index*, *Medius*, *Medicus*, *Auricularius*), and *Dioecesis*, *Subdiaconus*, *Archidiaconus*, *Coniugium*, *Locuples*, *Impiger*, *Graffium*, *Disciplina*, *Doctrina*, &c. On the other hand, A. omits *Collum* after 306, 15; *Basium* after 309, 8; *Malus* after 312, 4; *Lefiste* (i.e., *lepiste*, λεπιστή) after 326, 20; *Tunica*, *Camisia*, *Femoralia*, *Calcias*, *Setulares*, *Cutellum*, *Vagina*.

relating to writing, and between *Diploma* and *Pergamentum*,

*Enula*, *paerl*, and Prof. Wülcker, thinking of *perle*, *pearl*, suggests that *enula* is an error for *gemmula*. But the corresponding entry in B is

*Enula*, *baiol*, where *enula* is for *paenula* (*litterarum*) and *baiol* is borrowed from the Latin *baiulus*. There can, therefore, be little doubt that here the supposed Anglo-Saxon "paerl" is a mere scribe's misreading of some Anglo-Saxon loan-word like *baiol*.

Other instances in which A., as published by Wright and Wülcker, may be corrected by B. are:

306, 27, *Ixta* *Searmas*, leg. *Exta*, which is the reading of both MSS.

310, 40, *Ars*, *cræf*, leg. *cræft* = the *crest* (leg. *creft*) of B.

311, 3, *Amus*, angel, leg. *Hamus*.

329, 32, *Litio*, brand, leg. *Titio* (B. has *Ticio*).

330, 35, 36, *Anfora*, *Languena*, leg. *Amphora* (*Amfora*, B.), *Lagena*.

331, 33, *Sollitus*, leg. *Sollicitus*, as in B.

320, 26, *Murilegutus* read *murilegus*.

323, 31, *Rafanu* read *Raphanum*.

325, 41, *Gurgens* read *Gurges*.

326, 10, *Altera* read *Altare*.

327, 10, *Lichinus* *blacern*. In B. this is *Lichinus* *lugarn*, "a lamp"; and *Lichinus* is obviously a corruption of *lychnus* λύχνος, not, as Prof. Wülcker supposes, *licinium*.

329, 15, *Manuterium* read *Manutergium*.

330, 1, *Fascinula* *awel* read *Fuscinula* (B. has *Ficinula*).

331, 3, *Supplex* read *Suppellex*.

But the instances in which B. may be corrected or explained by A. are, as may be supposed, far more numerous. For example, in the *Grammatica Celtica*:

P. 1068, l. 1, *Victricus*, *altrou*, read *Vitricus*.

1069, l. 2, *Emptius* *caid* *prinid*, read *Empticius*.

1069, l. 9, *Ofinitina*, *gofail*, read *Officina*.

1070, l. 1, *Ramus* *cor*, read *Nanus*.

1070, l. 5, *Linthus* *tolleorn*, read *Lituus*.

1071, l. 11, *Cutulus* *guiden*.

Here A. (314, 2) has *Circus*, *uel* *circulus* *wiððe*. It seems probable, therefore, that *Cutulus* is a scribal error for *Circulus* (compare, however, the Low-Latin *catulum* *la* *centura* cited by Ducange from a Latin-Italian glossary), and that *guiden* is a loan from *wiððe*.

P. 1071, l. 13, *Plano*, *disclien*. Here A. (314, 11) has "*Planta* spelt," where *Planta* means *tabula plana*, *asser* (Ducange), and *spelt* should apparently be *spelt*, as in Bosworth. B. should therefore be *Planta*, *disc* *lien* *discus* *legendi*.

P. 1074, l. 5, *Turtur* *trot*.

The corresponding gloss in A. is *Turdus* *stier*.

Here both A. and B. are wrong. For *Turtur*, *Turdus*, read *Sturnus*. The Corn. *trot* is the Bret. *tret*, Welsh *y drudwy*.

P. 1074, l. 7, *Noctualis* *stix*, *hule*.

The corresponding gloss in A. (318, 27) is:

*Noctua* *uel* *strinx* *ule*, which is correct, save that *strinx* should be *stric*.

P. 1076, l. 11, *tilodosa*, *goitkenin*.

This in A. is *tidolosa* *crawanleac*. Here *tidolosa* is *titulosa* (Cockayne, *Leechdoms*, i. 376), and *goitkenin* seems for *goic-kenin* "crowleek" (\**goic* = Ir. *giach*).

P. 1076, l. 12, *Vigila* *melhyonen*, read *Viola*.

1077, l. 1, *Fraxus* *onnen*, read *Fraxinus*.

1079, l. 8, *Globus* *pellén*, read *Glomus*.

1080, l. 8, *Fructus* *trech*.

This in A. is *Frustrum* *styece*. Read *Fractus* *trech* and *Frustum* *styece*.

P. 1080, l. 12, *Fer*, *guthot*.

The corresponding gloss in A. (330, 34) is:

*Fex* *drosna*.

Read, therefore, in B., *Faex* *guthot*, where *guthot* is = Welsh *gwaddod* "dregs."

Other Cornish words in B. which have puzzled Ebel are loans from the Anglo-Saxon. Thus *vilecur* (gl. *parasitus*), G. C. 1071, 2, is borrowed from Anglo-Saxon *olcere* "flatterer"; *stut* (gl. *culex*), 1074, 11, from Anglo-Saxon *stut*; *sant* (gl. *dap[es]*), 1080, l. 6, from Anglo-Saxon *sand*. Four Irish loan-words hitherto unrecognised as such are *blede* = Anglo-Saxon *bledu* (gl. *patera*), A. 329, 21, *mangaire* = Anglo-Saxon *mangere* (gl. *mercator* vel *negotiator*), A. 311, 34, *cin* = Anglo-Saxon *cine* (gl. *quaternio*), and the Old-Irish *del* (gl. *fuscina*, Sg. 37b, 15, gl. *fuscina* *tridens*, *Carlsruhe* Pr. 14b, 2) = Anglo-Saxon *awel* (gl. *fuscina*, A. 330), which also glosses *arpago*.

Another loan-word which has puzzled Irish scholars since the twelfth century is *gual* in the phrase *ol nguala*, LU. 121b = *ol gualat*, LL. 254, b. 29. This is nothing but the Anglo-Saxon *geol* "Yule"; and *ol nguala* means "Yule-drinking," the Old-Norse *jola-drykkja*, and, in a secondary sense, the brazen cauldron containing the ale brewed at Yule, the *jola-ol*, as the Norsemen said. So the Irish phrase *ol ind ierngualt*, LU. 121b, means "drinking the after-Yule" (Anglo-Saxon *aftera geola*, a name for January); and Prof. Zimmer's recent rendering in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, xxx. 54, of *ol nguala* by "Kohlen-trinkgelage" is one of his many mistranslations. See, also, Mr. Sullivan's introduction to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, i. cccxxi., where that learned writer states that "beer is called *ol nguala*," and that "*ierngualt* means probably [!] the coalhouse or house where the wort was boiled."

WHITLEY STOKES.

## THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF GEORGIA.

Oxford: August 18, 1888.

Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie, whom I thank for his communication, has put a little more into my mouth than I meant to say.

I fancied I had protected myself sufficiently from the supposition that I held Pasque and Georgian to belong to the same family of languages by stating that their vocabularies had nothing in common. I used Iberian of the Caucasian languages only, and thought the similarity of structure a curious coincidence and no more.

I have not seen the work of M. Gutteyras, which seems also to have escaped the notice of my Georgian friends, not being mentioned even in Tsagarelli's work on the *Grammatical Literature of the Georgian Language*. I am sorry, too, to have been ignorant of the vocabularies published by Mr. Peacock, who has travelled over so much of the country and whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making at Batoum. Abkhasian, as having nothing to do with Georgian and its congeners, would of course be of no use to me; and "Karthweli" has passed out of the stage of vocabularies, boasting as it does of the fine Lexicon of Chubinov, a native of the country (Georgian-Russian-French, St. Petersburg, 1840; Russian-Georgian, St. Petersburg, 1846; and a new edition *ibidem* 1886, all in small folio). The two first of these have long been in my hands, and the last I bought on its appearance.

I must also thank Mr. Webster for his communication in a previous number of the ACADEMY.

W. R. MORFILL.



THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN FINLAND.

Helsingfors: August 10, 1888.

My attention has just been called to a sentence in the ACADEMY of April 21 (p. 271); and, though so very late in the day, I hope that you will still find it possible to insert these few lines.

The sentence in question is contained in a critique on the book *Slav or Saxon*, by W. D. Foulke, and runs as follows:

"In the schools of Finland and Poland no language is permitted to be talked save the language of St. Petersburg and Moscow."

Not having seen a copy of the above-mentioned work, I am unable to say whether these words are a quotation from the book itself, or whether they merely represent the reviewer's deduction; but in either case they are decidedly wrong, so far as Finland is concerned. The Russian language is not, and never has been, taught in the popular schools of the Grand Duchy; and a mere modicum of Russian is required from the pupils in some of the higher educational establishments, while at the University of Helsingfors Russian is not obligatory, and is practically an unknown tongue.

Though education in Finland is universal, the difficulties encountered in the shape of two native languages—i.e., Swedish and Finnish—are sufficiently great without the introduction of a third; and it is much to be hoped that the day is far distant when any attempt will be made to impose on the youth of Scandinavian Finland an additional burden in the shape of the Russian tongue.

A BRITISH RESIDENT IN FINLAND.

"BABIO-BABIA."

Ickwell-Bury, Biggleswade: Aug. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1888.

Can any of your correspondents suggest the explanation of *babio-babia*, used in North Italy to denote toads and frogs—if my memory serves me right—in their tadpole state, or at least when small? The same appellative is playfully or seriously applied to children by country people, in the sense that "rogue" is used in English.

T. GONINO.

SCIENCE.

TIELE'S HISTORY OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

*Babylonisch-assyrische Geschichte.* Vol. II.  
By C. P. Tiele. (Gotha: Perthes.)

PROF. TIELE has now published the second and concluding volume of his history of Babylonia and Assyria. It embraces the period between the accession of Sennacherib and the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus. It is needless to say that it exhibits all the qualities that characterised the first volume—a careful weighing of authorities and evidence, dispassionate criticism, and an almost exhaustive acquaintance with previous literature on the subject.

This is the first critical history of the kingdoms of the Tigris and Euphrates which has yet appeared. The reader who desires a brilliant narrative or a popular exposition must look for it elsewhere. The object of the author is to give a complete account of the materials we possess at present for reconstructing the history of Babylonia and Assyria, and a critical estimate of them.

He has had an easier task before him in the second volume than he had in the first. His materials have naturally been more abundant; and recent discoveries, like that of the so-

called Babylonian Chronicle, have enabled him to check the assertions of the Assyrian kings by those of their enemies in the southern kingdom. The victory which is claimed for himself by Sennacherib is given to the Babylonians by the compiler of the Chronicle.

The very abundance of the materials, however, in this later portion of Assyrian history has brought with it new difficulties. How, for example, can we reconcile the statement of a contract-tablet, that it was written in the eleventh year of the reign of Kambyses, with the traditional chronology of the period? Or how, again, are we to interpret the inscriptions of Nabonidos and Cyrus, which make Cyrus and his immediate predecessors kings of Anzan in Elam, and not of Persia? As regards the last question, Prof. Tiele comes to the same conclusion as myself. Teispes the Persian must have conquered Anzan, his descendants dividing into two branches according to the testimony of Darius on the rock of Behistun, one branch reigning in Anzan while the other governed in Persia.

I am rejoiced to find that on another point also Prof. Tiele is in agreement with myself. This concerns Herodotos. An examination of the Greek writer's references to Babylonia and the temple of Belos makes him

"strongly incline to the belief that Herodotos never visited the country, and that it would accordingly be safest not to attach too much faith to his description of the arrangement of the temple and the topography of the city."

Among the new suggestions put forward by Prof. Tiele is one which may possibly explain the misstatement of Berossos that Nabonidos, instead of being put to death by Cyrus, was sent into Karmania as governor. Prof. Tiele suggests that Nabonidos has been confounded with his son Belshazzar. This would also explain the further misstatement of Berossos that Nabonidos was besieged and captured in Borsippa, the suburb of Babylon, whereas Babylon really opened its gates to the invading army, and Nabonidos was taken while hiding there. But it must be remembered that the account given by Berossos has reached us only at second or third hand; and the dynastic list of Babylonian kings discovered by Mr. Pinches has shown that the chronological scheme of early Babylonian history, said to have been derived from him, is utterly untrustworthy.

Prof. Tiele rejects the identification of Sarakos, the last king of Nineveh, according to the Greek accounts, with a certain Esarhaddon who has left us inscriptions commemorating the invasion of Assyria by Medes and Kimmerians from the east. He may be right in doing so, but until some light is thrown by contemporaneous documents on the closing period of Assyrian history it is rash to pronounce a decisive opinion on the matter. The contract tablets of Babylonia have already shown that the king whose name was supposed to be Bel-sum-iskun was really called Sin-sar-iskun, and we may expect before long to receive further information from the same quarter. It is even possible that Sarakos is a corruption of the latter part of Sin-sar-iskun's name.

I cannot part from Prof. Tiele's book without drawing attention to his able chapters on Babylonian religion. It is with especial gratification that I observe that his conclusions are

in the main the same as those arrived at in my own Hibbert Lectures. Prof. Tiele has been so long known as one of the highest of living authorities on the history of comparative religion, and has made the study of Semitic religion so peculiarly his own, that his independent testimony is the best proof possible of the correctness of the results at which we have both arrived.

A. H. SAYCE.

SOME BOOKS ABOUT BIRDS.

*Tales of the Birds.* By W. Warde Fowler. (Macmillan.) All who know that delightful book, *A Year with the Birds*, will naturally turn with much interest to another volume by this careful student of our garden friends. It consists of eight stories told in light and pleasant language, and characterised by the same power of insight and sympathy which is so apparent in all this ornithologist's work. No new facts in bird life are here to be expected; no theories on migration, distribution, or descent. Taking the sparrow, the peregrine, the rook, and others—birds which any careful observer will know well—Mr. Fowler endeavours to show us something of their instincts and feelings. To do this more effectually he scruples not, like all fabulists, to make them speak to each other if need be. Thus the birds of common life are seen to be influenced by curiosity, pity, and the moral sentiments generally. Mr. Fowler's tales, therefore, much resemble that sweetest of all the late Mrs. Gatty's apologues of nature, in which the robin and the tortoise converse at the beginning and again at the close of a severe winter. Science may sternly lay down that birds are only impelled by appetites and instincts, certainly not by moral perceptions. The fabulist, however, is quite at liberty to assume the latter theory, if he can thereby the better interest and call out the affections of his audience for the birds. This Mr. Fowler has eminently succeeded in effecting, and his book ought, like the *Bird Acts* and the *Selborne Society*, to become a powerful auxiliary on the side of all who would protect our native birds. The debate of the birds in an orchard overflows with quiet humour, and ends with the swallow's remark:

"I'm glad I didn't hear the speeches. We swallows trust in man and he loves us; but we cannot understand him, nor he us. We live all our lives by love and trust; as for understanding, that must wait."

"The Falcon's Nest" is an idyll full of human interests; while in "The Winter's Tale" the apparently capricious presence or absence of field-fares in a district during severe weather is very well explained, and gives the thoughtful the true key to the history of bird-migration in general. "A Tragedy in Rook-life" pleasantly satirises revolutionary thinkers, and shows how advanced ideas are promptly stamped out among our humbler brethren—the birds and beasts. The other stories abound in pathos, proving that Mr. Fowler has succeeded in placing himself *en rapport* with his clients. Few and of slender construction as are these stories, no one will regret having read them. At the same time, every one will long for some more original work from the author's pen.

*The Birds of Dorsetshire: a Contribution to the Natural History of the County.* By J. C. Mansel-Pleydell. (Dorchester: Case; London: Porter.) Gilbert White's aspiration that some day every district and county should have its own monographer seems likely soon to be realised, so far at least as birds are concerned. Almost every year the history or a list of the birds of some fresh county is issued from the

press; although, perhaps, the standard attained in each case is not equally high. The present volume is full of a most interesting collection of facts, and it seems to have exhausted the subject. It is, however, written too much on the old lines; and it lacks a good deal of the precision which the advance of science is daily making more necessary. For instance, it is not always easy to tell whether the author's remarks are intended to apply solely to the county of Dorset, or to Great Britain generally. "The missel-thrush, although now so common, was extremely scarce at the end of the last century; so much so, that Bewick had some difficulty in procuring a specimen. His description in the edition of 1804 [why not 1797?] is without a figure."

That is all that Mr. Mansel-Pleydell has to say about such an important species. But has he any evidence to show that the bird was rarer in Dorsetshire at the time to which he refers than it is now? We have the authority of Macgillivray for knowing that, in 1839, the species was rapidly increasing in numbers near Edinburgh, being then common in localities where fifteen years before it was hardly to be seen at all. Does that well-known observation as to the south of Scotland apply equally to Dorsetshire? Proof should assuredly have been given in a local fauna. Now that there are so many excellent accounts of British birds, the history of those of a single county may well be confined within the prescribed limits. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's description of the famous swannery at Abbotsbury is an excellent example of what we chiefly look for in such a work as his. Purchasers of *The Birds of Dorsetshire* might, however, have been spared the expense of the frontispiece, with its silhouette of the man with the pail; a similar number of swans photographed instantaneously anywhere else would have been equally characteristic. Nor can the woodcuts be regarded as any particular embellishment: one almost pities the poor bearded titmouse, if he ever felt so ill as his figure (on p. 36) represents him. The introduction contains a good summary of the peculiarities of the Dorsetshire avifauna, but the author's meaning is not always very clearly expressed. Either reed-beds are very small in that county, or herons build astonishingly large nests there on some occasions; for we read of "a heron's nest built on the united summits of a reed-bed." Such blemishes do not detract from the scientific value of the book, but they are rather irritating to the reader. A bibliography, moreover, would have been a useful addition, and one obviously within the author's reach. One notices deficiencies where so much is done so well.

*Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands.* Issued by Lord Lilford. (Porter.) In the present state of colour printing nothing more lifelike and artistic can be imagined than these plates of British birds, half-a-dozen numbers of which now lie before us. The opprobrium of all coloured plates of British birds hitherto has been an excessive brightness of the tints, that exaggeration which has killed the delicate hues and soft gradations of nature. If anyone desires to test the accuracy and lifelike fidelity of these points in Lord Lilford's plates, he may be referred to the grey-blue tints in the plates of the fieldfare and the red-backed shrike. They shade into each other with the graceful tenderness of real life instead of, as in so many other coloured manuals, consisting of too harsh and palpably separate pigments. The wheat-ear is another favourable example of colour-printing. The reed warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*) and marsh warbler (*A. palustris*) are perhaps discriminated insufficiently; but this is excusable in the face of the confusion respecting these birds which exists at present in the minds of even the most scientific ornitholo-

gists. The hawks, as might be expected in Lord Lilford's case, will evidently be most carefully treated. There are, for example, no less than four plates of the sparrow hawk, representing an adult and a yearling male and female respectively. Each part contains a dozen plates, and it is marvellous how these can be produced at the very moderate charge made for them. Anyone who wishes to identify British birds without instituting comparisons between long descriptions of plumage and the like will find exactly what he requires. In the case of the warblers here represented, the subtle shadowing of their breasts and necks is another test of the value of these beautiful plates.

*Pallas's Sand Grouse.* Its Natural History, with a Plea for its Preservation. By W. B. Tegetmeier. (Cox.) The great feature of the ornithological year has been the sudden influx of *Syrnoides paradoxus*, Pallas's sand grouse, into England this summer. Bird lovers will remember that the same event happened last in 1863. For the sake of contributing to the identification of this bird when observed (three were shot and two eaten this June by a little boy who was keeping birds off corn in Lincolnshire before their value was found out!), and in the hope that these birds may be tempted to settle and form an addition to our game birds, Mr. Tegetmeier has put together the above excellent monograph. The coloured plate, by Keulemans, which accompanies it is worth the price of the whole pamphlet. All that is already known of the history of this illustrious visitor from the Mongolian steppes is here collected, and a bibliography is appended of the books which bear on the history and past appearances of the bird in Great Britain. It is superfluous to commend this little book to all who are interested in our avifauna. Its purchase may secure indemnity and a safe home to some of the most curious birds which have ever visited England.

#### PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*T. Maccii Plauti Comoediarum.* Ed. I. L. Ussing. Vol. iii. 2. Casinam et Cistellariam continens. (Copenhagen.) This volume completes Prof. Ussing's edition of Plautus. The first part of it was published eight years ago, and the conclusion has been delayed by the editor's desire to wait till Studemund's *Cistellaria* should appear and Studemund's collations be available for the constitution of the text. After all, however, he has had to issue the book without them. The volume differs, of course, very little from the preceding ones. The readings of E. and J. are quoted more freely, and Prof. Ussing takes occasion to remark in his preface that these two MSS. "non ex ipso B sed ex codice plane gemino derivatos esse." He uses a new collation of E, made by Joergensen, but quotes only "quae prima manu scripta sunt aut saltem ab eodem librario emendata videntur." In general, however, one can only say of this, as of the editor's preceding volumes of Plautus, that, though Prof. Ussing's work is very useful, he has not produced a first-class edition of his author.

*Une Grammaire Latine inédite du XIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Par Ch. Fierville. (Paris: A. Picard.) Of late years our knowledge of the Latin grammarians has greatly increased. Prof. Nettleship in England and other scholars abroad have made us familiar with Priscian and Donatus and their predecessors and followers. But, as a general rule, little has been done to trace the history of grammar into the middle ages. We are content with saying—what is true enough, so far as it goes—that modern Latin grammars go back through their mediaeval

predecessors to Priscian or Donatus. The book before us is a contribution to the less known period of medieval scholarship. It is a Latin grammar based on Priscian more than on any other one source, compiled in or before the thirteenth century, and apparently at one time popular, for several MSS. of it have been discovered and collated by M. Fierville. In itself, its interest is rather limited. It belongs, as its editor points out, to a time when the *Dextral* of Alexander de Villa Dei (Villedieu, near Avranches) was becoming; what it was in the fourteenth century, the recognised Latin grammar in Europe, the "Public School Latin Primer" of mediaeval students. But this newly edited grammar is not French, as most of the contemporary grammars were, but Italian; and it represents a different line of grammatical theory from that adopted by Alexander. Who the writer was is unknown the MSS. call him *Cesar*, and M. Fierville assumes that this was his real name. The assumption is perhaps a little bold. The Balliol Glossary at Oxford is entitled, in the MS., a glossary of S. Jerome; but no one would venture to suggest that it had anything to do with the saint. The editing of the text seems careful and scholarly.

*Crinagorae Mytilenaei Epigrammata.* Ed. M. Rubensohn. (Berlin: Mayer.) Herr Rubensohn has picked out of the Anthology the epigrams of Crinagoras, and edited them separately with prolegomena, critical notes, and index—the whole a small pamphlet of 120 pages. The main value of the book is that the editor has been able to use some new collations of MSS., made by a scholar who is intending to edit the whole Anthology. The critical notes are tolerably full, and include new conjectures, one or two of which can hardly be right. The index is useful, and should be consulted by lexicographers. Crinagoras has a good many words which are wanting in the last edition of Liddell and Scott.

*Programma Scholastico di Paleografia Latina.* By C. Paoli. (Firenze: Sansoni.) This pamphlet is a new edition of an introduction to Latin Palaeography, first used by Prof. Paoli for his lectures, and then thought worthy by Prof. Lohmeyer of being translated into German. The one fault of the book is the want of plates. There are a few cuts to show the characteristic letters of the various schools of handwriting, but that is all. Of course, a book of this size and price cannot very well provide expensive plates; but without something of the sort palaeography can hardly be learnt. Prof. Paoli should issue a companion volume, something like the excellent selection made by Mr. Ellis not long ago for his Oxford lectures.

WE have received from Messrs. Freytag (Leipzig) and Tempsky (Vienna) a new text of the elder Seneca: *L. Annaei Senecae Oratorum et Rhetorum Sententiae Divisiones Colores*, edidit H. J. Müller, with an index of proper names and an *apparatus criticus*. The preface gives some account of the labours on the text of Haase, Bursian, and Kiepling, "qui viri vero verbo sospitatores Senecae vocandi sunt."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDO-GREEK KINGS STRATON AND HIPPOSTRATUS.

London August 21, 1888.

In the *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for April, 1888, Dr. Hoernle has published a notice of the Indo-Greek Princes Straton and Hippostratus, in which he proposes to read the Indian transliterations of their names as "Thratasa" and "Hippothrata." He bases his reading on the opinion that the com-



pound *st* or *str* "was always unpronounceable to the vernacular tongues of India"; and he quotes the fact that the Sanskrit *nāsti* becomes *naṭhe* in Pali, and that it is so written in the Kālsī version of Asoka's edicts. Granted; but in the Gīrṇar version *nāsti* is written unchanged in every place; so also is *vista*. I conclude, therefore, that in Western India and the Panjab the compounds *st* and *str* were not changed to *th* and *thr*. I note that Alexander's historians give the name of "Astes," and not "Athes," to the Prince of Penkelaotis.

In the same paper Dr. Hoernle, misled by the late Edward Thomas, attributes the coins of Sallakshuma Pāla and Madana Pāla to Mahoba. But the rajās of Mahoba were Varmmas, as may be seen by referring to my account of the coins of the Chandela rajās in vol. x. of the *Archaeological Survey of India*. The two Pālas were rajās of Delhi.

A. CUNNINGHAM.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE following arrangements have been made for the London meeting of the International Geological Congress, which will be held from September 17 to 22. The meetings will be held in the rooms of the University of London, Burlington Gardens. The opening meeting will take place on Monday, September 17, at 8 p.m., when the council will be appointed, and the general order of business for the session will be determined. The ordinary meetings will be held at 10 a.m. In the afternoons there will be visits to museums, or to places of interest in the neighbourhood of London. The ordinary business of the congress will include the discussion of questions not considered at Berlin, or adjourned thence for fuller discussion at the London meeting. Among these are: "The Geological Map of Europe"; "The Classification of the Cambrian and Silurian Rocks, and of the Tertiary Strata"; and "Some Points of Nomenclature," &c., referred to the Congress by the International Commission. A special evening sitting will be devoted to a discussion on the "Crystalline Schists," illustrated with lantern-slides. Excursions will take place in the week after the meeting (September 24 to 30). Those at present suggested are: (1) The Isle of Wight, visiting the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton on the way; (2) North Wales; (3) East Yorkshire; (4) Norfolk and Suffolk; (5) Central England (Jurassic Rocks); (6) West Yorkshire. Descriptions of the districts to be visited in these excursions have been prepared, with coloured geological maps, sections, &c. The *Compte Rendu* of the London meeting will be issued soon after the close of the session. It will contain, in addition to reports of the ordinary business of the congress, the report of the American committee on "Nomenclature" (220 pp.); the memoirs on "The Crystalline Schists" (about 150 pp.); and reports of discussion on the same.

THE committee appointed by the North of England Institute of Engineers to enquire into the connexion (if any) between earth tremors and the issue of gas in collieries, has just published a preliminary report. The instrument which they recommend is Prof. Ewing's duplex pendulum seismograph, as used in Japan, which would record the motion upon a plate of smoked glass. Mr. Walton Brown has communicated to the committee some observations made with a rudier seismograph at Marsden Colliery, and Prof. Herschel has described in the report an improved form of seismoscope. No general conclusions have yet been reached, and it still remains uncertain whether any relation subsists between the movements of the earth and the issue of fire-damp.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. HABIB ANTHONY SALMONÉ, lecturer in Arabic at University College, London, will publish shortly, with Messrs. Trübner, an Arabic-English Dictionary, based upon a new system devised to economise space, and thus bring the price within a reasonable sum. Instead of specifying under each root-word the various derivations in succession, and the several broken plurals after the singulars to which they belong, references are given by figures for every one of the seventy most common derivative forms to a table, in which the consonants and vowel points characteristic of each derivative form are printed in red, so as to be readily distinguishable from the radical letters. By this means about 120,000 Arabic words are comprised in a comparatively small space, while an index gives the references for nearly 50,000 English words.

DR. G. H. BALG, of Wisconsin, the translator of Braune's *Gotische Grammatik*, is now engaged upon a Comparative Glossary of the Gothic Language. His object is to show the relation (where possible) of every surviving Gothic word to the other Germanic languages, and also to Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. The work is dedicated to Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, and it has received the support of Profs. Whitney, Max Müller, and Skeat. It will be issued in eight parts, of sixty-four pages royal octavo. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Trübner.

PROF. GUSTAV OPPERT, of Madras, has reprinted from the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* a paper on "The Original Inhabitants of Bharatavarsa or India." These original inhabitants he finds in the Dravidians of the South, whom he traces not only in the Deccan, but also in the North-east and North-west of the peninsula. Much that is generally considered Aryan he tries to prove to be Dravidian in its origin. The Dravidian element, again, he sub-divides into (1) the Dravidian proper, recognised by the use of the word *mala* = mountain, for a tribal name; and (2) the Ganda, including the Kois, Khonds, Gonds, Kuruvās, &c., all derived from *ko* = mountain.

It is with much regret that we record the death of M. Abel Bergaigne, professor of Sanskrit at the Sorbonne, and perhaps the best known of the younger school of French "Indianists." His most important work was an examination of the religion of ancient India, from the materials supplied by the Rig Veda (3 vols. 1878 to 1883), in which he enounced views of a very novel character. Latterly he had devoted much attention to the decipherment of the inscriptions from Cambodia. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Bergaigne was born in 1838, at Vimy, Pas-de-Calais; he died on August 9, at La Grave, Hautes-Alpes, from an accident on a mountain excursion.

### FINE ART.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Handbook of the Italian Schools in the Dresden Gallery.* By C. J. Fi. (W. H. Allen.) Except that there are not enough illustrations, this is an ideal handbook. Every picture of importance in the gallery is described very carefully, with its size and its pedigree; every artist has his short biography, and the subjects of the pictures are further explained by the addition of the legends or myths relating to them. There are critical notes also; and, to put it shortly, every kind of information which can be of use or interest to the visitor or student is given in the shortest and clearest manner. The compiler has evidently consulted all the later

authorities, especially Signor Morelli, of whose critical sagacity this book is a sort of monument. There is scarcely a page which does not tell of some ancient error of ascription which has been exploded by him, as in the case of the famous "Reading Magdalene," so long accepted as a Correggio; or of some picture which has been restored to its rightful author, like Giorgione's "Venus" or Cossa's "Annunciation." The book supplies a real want, and we hope that the author will find sufficient encouragement to induce her to extend the sphere of her useful and careful labour.

*The Italian Masters.* By Henry Attwell. (Sampson Low.) This book is meant to be a guide to Italian painting in general, and especially to the pictures in the National Gallery. It gives a short account of all the principal artists and their works, divided into centuries, with special sections on the artists of Venice. It is a simple compilation of facts, with a few opinions by Mr. Ruskin inserted. We do not quite understand for whose benefit it has been written. As a short summary of existing knowledge it would have been more valuable if it had been more accurate; but Mr. Attwell's knowledge is not up to date, for he still thinks the portrait of Dante in the Bargello is by Giotto, that Guido of Siena's "Madonna" was painted in 1221, and that the paternity of Filippino Lippi is doubtful, not to mention many other instances in which Sir Henry Layard's new edition of Kugler would have set him right. Yet this new edition of Kugler is one of the books which are enumerated at the end of his work as those "chiefly consulted."

*The Land of Rubens.* Translated by Albert D. Vandam from the Dutch of Conrad Busken Huet. (Sampson Low.) It is a bold essay for anyone to translate a book into a language which is not his own; and in our preliminary dippings into this volume here and there we came across so many passages which reminded us forcibly of "English as she is spoke" that we were not disposed to regard the work in a very serious spirit. But further dippings led us to change our mind. The translator is not quite perfect in his English, but he evidently understands his author thoroughly, and is able to represent his meaning and much of his spirit—despite his peculiar views as to the sense of certain English words and the proper manner to arrange them. The book itself is well worth translating—full of interesting information and admirable criticism of paintings and architecture, ancient and modern. The author gives also pictures of the history and social state of the Netherlands from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, which aid the reader in realising the conditions under which the different phases of art were developed. If Mr. Vandam would get some English friend to revise his text and add an index, he would make it a really useful handbook for English visitors to Belgium.

*Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.* New Edition. Part 10. (Bell.) The improvement in the editing of this dictionary still continues. The present part contains several important articles—Tintoretto (under Robusti), Raphael (under Sanzio), Rubens, Signorelli, and of Englishmen, Romney and Rossetti; and they are all ably done, carefully avoiding controversy, and stating the facts plainly and with adequate fulness. Of course, there are omissions, like Hugh Robinson; misproportions, like the space allotted to Ary Scheffer; and errors of fact, like the statement that Raphael's "Madonna dei Candelabri" is in the possession of Mr. Butler-Johnson (*sic*). It was once in the possession of Mr. Butler-Johnstone; but it was sold after his death, and is now in America.

*Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunst-sammlungen.* No European school of painters has hitherto received so little attention as the Portuguese; and the appearance of Herr Justi's study of the Portuguese painters of the sixteenth century, commenced in the current part of the *Jahrbuch*, is an event of much interest to art scholars. It is illustrated by woodcuts from pictures by Frey Carlos, the master of San Bento, and Velasco, all of which betray a strong Flemish or German influence. The part also contains photographs of a wonderfully spirited drawing by Rembrandt of a woman engaged in a struggle with a passionate child, and of a remarkable wooden statue of a Madonna and Child executed by Presbyter Martinus in the year 1199.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ART, AND ITS APPLICATION TO INDUSTRY.

THE first annual meeting of this association will be held in Liverpool, towards the end of November, or the beginning of December 1888. The president, Sir Frederick Leighton, has promised to deliver the opening address on the first day of meeting. Among the vice-presidents are the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Wharfedale, Lord Ronald Gower, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Dorchester, Sir A. H. Layard, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Sir John Everett Millais, and Mr. R. S. Holford. The hon. treasurer is Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter; and the hon. secretary, Prof. W. M. Conway. The central committee includes the names of Mr. Edmund Gosse, Prof. Herkomer, Mr. George Howard, Mr. C. Leland, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, Mr. E. J. Poynter, Mr. P. H. Rathbone, Mr. George Scharf, Mr. H. H. Statham, Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson, and Mr. T. Humphry Ward.

The congress will be divided in six sections; and each president will give an address:—(a) Painting; president, Mr. L. Alma Tadema. (b) Sculpture; president, Mr. Alfred Gilbert. (c) Architecture; president, Prof. Aitchison. (d) Applied Art; president, Mr. Walter Crane. (e) Art History and Museums; president, Mr. Sidney Colvin. (f) National and Municipal Encouragement of Art; president, Mr. A. J. Mundella.

We quote in full the prospectus of the Association:

"This association has been formed for the purpose of holding an annual congress, in the principal manufacturing towns of the kingdom in rotation, to discuss problems of a practical nature connected with the welfare of the arts, fine and applied.

"It is widely felt in the great manufacturing centres—and the feeling has found expression in Liverpool—that the present conditions, both of art and industry, offer many problems which stand in pressing need of discussion. Machinery, by making less immediate the contact of the artisan with the object of manufacture, and by its tendency to specialise the artisan's work, has rendered obsolete, so far as many industries are concerned, the old traditions of design, and these have not as yet been replaced by new. Machinery has, moreover, been suffered to annihilate many minor handicrafts, the place of which has not been supplied in any adequate fashion. The adaptation, therefore, of artistic design to modern methods of manufacture, and the cherishing, or rehabilitation, of many crafts which are independent of machinery, and in which the individuality of the workman's touch is an essential feature, are matters of high importance at the present time.

"The welfare of the masses of our people largely depends upon the commercial superiority of England. That commercial superiority cannot be maintained by the fact of bygone priority or exclusive possession of labour-saving inventions. In the face of hostile tariffs and narrowing margins of profits all over the world, it is by excellence of make and superiority of artistic design that the

products of manufacture of any country will henceforward attain prestige and command markets. But the artistic quality of a nation's manufactures, and its prosperity through the applied arts, depend upon its high level of excellence in the fine arts. The education of artists and artisans, the maintenance and development of museums of all kinds, the steps taken to elevate the taste of the people, the amount and intimacy of the contact between the higher and lower orders of artists and craftsmen, the encouragement which governments and municipalities, in the mere exercise of their ordinary functions, may be able to give to the forces of artistic production—these, and like questions, are thus involved in the industrial problems placed before us by the inexorable progress of events.

"The demand for pictures, which has existed for some half-century past, tends apparently to decrease. The magnitude and long continuance of that demand have produced an over-supply of painters, an increasing number of whom will be forced into the ranks of the unemployed, unless they consider their position betimes and discover new areas for the exercise of their skill. Changed conditions are involving the overthrow and re-erection of large parts of our hastily built towns. Architects have thus an opportunity before them, of which they can only take full advantage if they call in the help of craftsmen trained in the schools of painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE HYKSOS KHIAN.

British Museum: August 20, 1888.

The cylinders quoted by Mr. Petrie, in last week's *ACADEMY* (p. 109), are most suggestive.

The Raian theory is now dead. The inscription on the statue itself, as I now see it in an excellent photograph taken by M. Naville, clearly distinguishes the Ra in the two groups where it occurs from the plain *Kh*. This was overlooked by me on the original.

A few weeks ago I disinterred my copy of the Athenian cylinder made in 1885 and read clearly the *Kh* upon it marked with cross lines. The title is meaningless, *heq nefer-u*. Now *nefer* is a very suspicious hieroglyph on these small monuments. If a sign displeased the ignorant engraver, the first substitute which he thought of was *nefer*, single or doubled.

The Lanzone cylinder, quoted by Mr. Petrie, proves what the original sign was, namely, the mountain (Mr. Petrie assures me of this). Here we have the very title for which I have been searching (*ACADEMY*, June 2, 1888). The reading is probably *Heq Khaskhet-u*, possibly *Heq Khasu* or *Heq Setu*. The personal name of the king was Khian. As governor or chief shêkh of the foreigners in Egypt (either invaders or half naturalised shepherds), he was termed *Heq Khaskhet*, "the Hyksos" Khian. Assuming royal dignity, he had his name and title placed in a cartouche as on the cylinders. Later on he cast off the title Hyksos, and assumed the usual style of the Egyptian kings with "standard," name and prenomens, the nomen alone remaining as it was.

It would thus seem probable that Khian, whose name cannot be identified with certainty in the corrupt forms of Josephus's history, was the first of the Hyksos to adopt the religious titles of Egyptian royalty, although the cylinder titles might conceivably be interpreted otherwise—for instance, as belonging to the Hyksos crown prince. The title Hyksos was revived in the latest times of Egyptian independence.

F. LL. GRIFFITH.

Bromley, Kent: Aug. 23, 1888.

I have received the following remarks from some friends, which will, I hope, be amplified by them at some other time.

Prof. Sayce suggests that the *kh* being

reduced to a mere aspirate in Greek transliteration, the name Ianias, the last Hyksos king but one, is probably the representative of Khian.

An apparently equivalent name, Haiani, occurs in the ninth century B.C., as Mr. Tomkins informs me. It is the name of a king on the Euphrates, and of another in the extreme North of Syria. Both of these therefore might well have been of the Hyksos stem, as I have pointed out that the exact type of the Hyksos sphinxes is found in certain heads of North Syrian peoples sculptured at Thebes by Ramessu II.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

#### "TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERY AT SOUTH KENSINGTON."

Boulogne-sur-Mer: Aug. 18, 1888.

Will you allow me to offer one or two remarks upon the notice, which appeared in the *ACADEMY* of August 11, of my *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collections of Tapestry and Embroidery in the South Kensington Museum*? The Catalogue is published by the Stationery Office, and not by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, as stated in the notice.

The notice contains three quotations from the introduction to the Embroideries Section. Now this introduction is separated into divisions, each division having a separate title. The first quotation is taken from the division headed "Ornament expressed in Needlework" (p. 117); the second is from the division headed "Skill in Embroidery" (p. 118); and the third is from the division headed "Analysis of Ornament" (p. 128). But the writer's views of my "teaching on general principles of art" are surely confused, since to support them he brings these three extracts together, although, as I have shown, they refer to different matters. His use of the word "[sic]" after "ingenious" suggests that he does not recognise the distinction between "ingenious and conventional."

Under "Plan of Catalogue," the opening sentence runs as follows:

"The Catalogue of Embroideries has been compiled in two distinct sections, the first relating to embroideries applied to costume, the second relating to embroideries applied to articles of use other than costume."

But the writer of the notice says that "the classification of the collection is anything but intelligible." He states that the South Kensington Museum possesses only one pair of trousers; notwithstanding that under the word "Trousers" (p. 232) is a note (see also Nakshe, p. 192): "Of Nakshe there are over forty specimens."

As regards his opinion that the objects are not arranged "historically or chronologically, or technically or artistically," may I ask what is an historical arrangement? Is it one according to historic periods or nations, or is it an arrangement of diverse objects notable for historic interest, such as that of the Syon Cope, the Bayeux tapestry, Charles I.'s military scarf, or the Queen of Abyssinia's robe? And how would a classification, governed by such chance, and often imaginary, associations, conduce to instruction in respect of the art of embroidery? Then, as to a chronological plan, what intelligible use would there be in compiling an omnium gatherum of objects made at different times, when one knows that for one specimen of eleventh-century there are hundreds of sixteenth-century work. How would the writer sub-classify the latter? Again, as to technical arrangement, what does the writer mean by "technical"? Does he mean that particular kinds of embroidering processes or methods should govern the classification? And, if so, how would he deal with specimens in which many varieties of methods are employed.



The suggestion that the objects might be arranged "artistically" is equally perplexing; and neither this (when it is defined) nor the other suggested arrangements would meet the wants of a "student of ecclesiastical embroidery," on whose behalf the writer pleads.

The Catalogue is intended for consumers and producers of embroidery. The descriptions of the objects are classified according to the purposes the objects were made for. The student of ecclesiastical embroidery, of Italian, of Spanish, of French, of German, of Oriental embroideries, of embroideries made at different periods, &c., can readily turn to the particular descriptions he may want to consult by means of the general index (p. 413), which the writer of the notice does not mention.

ALAN S. COLE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE council of the Royal Academy are considering the question of opening their exhibitions to the public on Saturday evenings.

MR. F. LL. GRIFFITH is preparing a memoir on the tomb-inscriptions of Siout and Rifa (nine miles south of Siout). In case any Egyptologist intends during the coming season to work at these tombs, Mr. Griffith can supply proofs of his plates (twenty) for 7s. They will be ready in November. Application should be made to him at the British Museum. Students should bear in mind that no serious work can be done at these tombs without a ladder, which should be at least twenty-five feet high, light, and in three joints.

SOME little while ago it was reported that the famous cottage at Barbizon, in which the painter Millet used to live and work, was destined to destruction. We are glad to hear that funds have now been provided by which it will be converted into a museum, open to the public.

MR. PATRICK GEDDES, who published last year a little pamphlet on the Manchester Exhibition called *Every Man his own Art Critic*, has just issued another, with the same title, on the Glasgow Exhibition (Edinburgh: William Brown), which we commend to all who are seriously interested in the tendencies of modern art.

M. CH. RAYAISSON-MOLLIEN has published (Paris: Quantin) the third volume of his monumental edition of the MSS. of Leonardo da Vinci, consisting of facsimiles, a literal transcription, and a translation into French. The MSS. comprised in this volume have to do chiefly with the scientific subjects—optics, hydraulics, mathematics, anatomy, &c.—in which Leonardo arrived at such extraordinary anticipations of modern research.

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens has issued in the course of the present year three volumes of *Papers*, making up their arrears of publication for 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86. Two of these—Dr. Sterrett's account of the Wolfe expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, and a collection of essays by various writers—have already been noticed in the ACADEMY (May 26 and August 4). The third volume, which is earliest in date though last to appear, is a companion volume to the first mentioned, being an account by Dr. Sterrett of an epigraphical journey in Asia Minor in the summer of 1884. This journey extended from Smyrna to the Euphrates via Isparta and Ak Serai, and back from the Euphrates to Angora. As far as Isparta, Dr. Sterrett had for companion Prof. W. M. Ramsay, who undertook the geographical results for that portion. But this volume contains the inscriptions for the whole journey, and Dr. Sterrett's road-notes for the remaining

portion, together with two maps constructed by Prof. Kiepert, of Berlin, from those road-notes. The total number of inscriptions here reproduced is 397, of which by far the greater number were before unknown. It is impossible to praise too highly the enthusiasm which Dr. Sterrett has devoted to a comparatively thankless task. The copying of inscriptions, like the collation of MSS., must always be a matter of drudgery; but it involves also physical hardships, from which the collator of MSS. is free. The work has to be done in the open air, usually at the end of a hard day's ride. In addition, Dr. Sterrett was exploring a region almost unknown to Europeans. He was on more than one occasion in imminent peril from robbers—though, by the way, he speaks well of the Circassian colonies; and he was once prostrated by fever. The rewards of so much toil are not of a sensational character. One of his most important discoveries was the identification, by means of a milestone, of the much-disputed site of the station of Tavium, which was the starting-point of no less than seven roads mentioned in the itineraries. Of scarcely less interest is a set of Greek hexameters, cut in huge letters on the living rock, which record the escape of a girl from a bear. But the great majority of the inscriptions, it must be confessed, are of interest only to the professional epigraphist. The volumes, we should add, are published by Messrs. Darnell & Upham, of Boston.

#### MUSIC.

##### THE NOVELTIES FOR THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

*Judith, or the Regeneration of Manasseh.* Oratorio by Dr. C. H. H. Parry. (Novello.) This work, written expressly for the Birmingham Festival, will be produced during the coming week. Meanwhile we may say a word or two about the book, and about the general character of the music. The title "*Judith*" is not new. Defesch wrote an oratorio of that name. Dr. Arne's "*Judith*" was produced in 1764. His libretto must have been somewhat curious, for it contains a song beginning "Hail, immortal Bacchus!" Mr. H. Leslie wrote a biblical cantata "*Judith*"; and quite recently an oratorio of that name by Dr. Bradford was produced at St. James's Hall.

Dr. Parry, in a short preface, tells us how the story of Manasseh first attracted him, and how he afterwards became acquainted with Dean Prideaux's speculation—worked out in his *Connection of the Old and New Testaments*—that the exploit of Judith occurred in the reign of that king. How far the dean may be an authority, we know not; but we believe we are correct in stating that his theory is not even mentioned in the learned preface by the Rev. C. J. Ball to the book of Judith in the recent edition of the Apocrypha. From the brief yet suggestive story of Manasseh as recorded in the Old Testament, and the daring deed of Judith as related in the book bearing her name, Dr. Parry has constructed an excellent libretto, consisting of blank and other verse, and texts—or at times paraphrases—from the Bible and the Apocrypha.

The argument is as follows. The priests of Moloch demand the children of the king for sacrifice. Manasseh, who has forsaken the God of his fathers, consents. The priests go to the palace to take the children from their mother, Meshullemeth, and bring them to the valley of Hinnom for sacrifice. Judith appears, and tries to save them. The Assyrian host lays Jerusalem in ruins, and Manasseh is carried off to Babylon. In captivity the king repents, and is allowed to return to Jerusalem. He

expresses his repentance in verses, four of which are taken from the book of Micah, and only the last from the Apocryphal "*Prayer of Manasseh*." It seems somewhat strange that Dr. Parry did not make his selection of verses entirely from the latter. Then Holofernes arrives demanding tribute and submission to his king. Judith makes her way to the camp of the Assyrians, and returns with the head of Holofernes. The enemy is defeated, and Manasseh and his people sing praises to the God of Israel. The Oratorio is divided—after the manner of Handel—into acts: of these there are two, and between them is, as intermezzo, Manasseh's Song of Repentance.

To those who are acquainted with Dr. Parry's "*Prometheus*" this work will come somewhat as a surprise—and to many as an agreeable surprise. It has already been announced that he has recanted all previous heresies, and has consented to write in the style of "*Elijah*." Dr. Parry has no heresy to recant. His admiration of the "modern" school may have caused him in former days to be extravagant; but we do not think that he intends to renounce that school. There are indications in "*Judith*" of adherence to modern teaching, the stronger and the truer in that they are less emphasised. There is also much of the style of "*Elijah*" in "*Judith*," but that style is a good one. Dr. Parry is no mere imitator of Mendelssohn, but, like that great artist, has studied the works of the founders of oratorio. We fully admit that the phraseology of Bach and Handel—the sequences, the fugal character of much of the choral music, and the prevailing diatonic harmonies, and in some of the solos an old English manner—give to Dr. Parry's oratorio a somewhat old-fashioned appearance, and that often the smooth and polished writing has a Mendelssohnian flavour; but this clinging to the past may enable the composer to advance more firmly in the future. It is a good foundation.

We shall only judge "*Judith*" after performance. For the present we may safely say that it is a work of great earnestness, charm, and learning. So far as the public is concerned, we believe it will be a success.

*Callirhoe: a Dramatic Cantata.* By Dr. Bridge. (Novello.) Three years ago the organist of Westminster Abbey wrote his "*Rock of Ages*" for Birmingham, and its success was such as to secure for him a commission to write again for this year's festival. He has attempted something on a larger scale; and, so far as one can judge from a vocal score, he appears to have done it well.

Mr. Barclay Squire has provided him with an effective libretto. The story is the legend of Callirhoe, and the book follows closely the tale as told by Pausanias in his "*Itinerary of Greece*." Coresos, priest of Bacchus, is in love with the maiden Callirhoe; but, as his love is not returned, he prays to Bacchus, who sends a pestilence on the inhabitants of Calydon. The Dodona Oracle declares that the anger of Bacchus can only be appeased by the sacrifice of Callirhoe, or of someone willing to die in her stead. She is led to the altar of the god, but Coresos plunges the sacrificial knife into his own breast. Callirhoe, suddenly feeling the power of love, also kills herself. A stream rises from the altar; Nereids and Tritons appear, and Callirhoe and Coresos are transformed into river gods. Of representative themes Dr. Bridge has made moderate but ingenious use. The most important is the one assigned to the ill-fated maiden, and next to that one in connexion with the Dodonian decree. In themselves they are characteristic and melodious. They are introduced at suitable moments, and not in a stiff, formal manner. The composer has caught the